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ABSTRACT

This is the second of three study reports on the national incidence of child care usage as well as consumer needs, preferences, attitudes and opinions on child care, based on 4609 personal interviews conducted in 1975 from a national probability sample of households with children under 14 years of age. The study was sponsored by the Office of Child Development of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This volume reports the prevalence of use among various types of child care, describes the population subgroups who use care, and provides an analysis of the patterns and trends of usage. Data are organized under the following headings: (1) Sampling Methodology and Design, (2) Analytic Framework, (3) Simple Incidence of Usage, (4) Hours Used Per Capita: A Summary Usage Index, (5) Characteristics of Substantial Users, (6) Payment Mode and Formality of Care, (7) Costs of Child Care, (8) Transportation Arrangements, and (9) Summary Discussion and Conclusions. (MS)

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NATIONAL CHILDCARE CONSUMER STUDY: 1975

VOLUME II

CURRENT PATTERNS OF CHILDCARE USE IN THE UNITED STATES

PS 008951

prepared under contract #105-74-1107 for:

Office of Child Development
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

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NATIONAL CHILDCARE CONSUMER STUDY: 1975

VOLUME II

Current Patterns of Childcare Use In the United States

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Prepared under Contract # HEW-105-74-1107

for

Office of Child Development

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PS008951

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FOREWORD

This is the second of three study reports based on data gathered from a national probability sample of households in the late spring and early summer of 1975 as part of a contract sponsored by the Office of Child Development (OCD) of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In all, 4,609 personal interviews were conducted to determine the national incidence of child care usage as well as consumer needs, preferences, attitudes and opinions on child care.

The objectives of this volume are to report the prevalence of use among various types of child care, to describe the population subgroups who use care and, finally, to provide an analysis of the patterns and trends of usage. Because the anticipated readership of this publication is very broad, we have attempted to assemble a core of useful data while, at the same time, to keep the analysis simple and understandable, avoiding the overly technical or scientific perspective wherever possible.

About two thirds of the data collected by the full survey fall into the domain of consumer preferences, attitudes and opinions and are reported and analyzed in Volume III. Volume I is comprised of basic tabulations including a full accounting of all the variables and items, including a specimen questionnaire, sample dispositions and marginal distributions. The serious reader may find this companion report to be an aid in interpreting the data herein, although we have designed to each of the volumes to stand alone.

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Section I

INTRODUCTION

There are approximately 25 million households in the 48 conterminous United States with at least one child under 14 years of age. Nearly 90% of these households use some type of care arrangement, if only occasionally, when the mother or other adult who has primary responsibility for care is not available. About 16 million engage a babysitter, nursery school, family home proprietor, day care center or other external arrangement, while six million rely exclusively on resident members of the immediate household. By far the highest incidence of usage can be attributed to what most of us would call babysitting.

There is nothing particularly startling in the "bottom-line" statistics from this survey. Indeed, the broad picture portrayed is the very character of the study, for we are concerned not just with low-income households, with working mothers, with exceptional children, with day care centers nor with any other single target group or method of care. Rather, the study was designed to find out, from a national viewpoint, who uses child care, how children are cared for, when care is used, how often child care services are purchased and at what cost.

The essential perspective is that of all households in the United States with children under 14. Consequently, the sample space (number of interviews) available for analyzing such groups as day care center users is necessarily small, since center users, for example, represent less than 3% of the population.

The strength of this study therefore lies in the ability to make "unbiased" (e.g., representing the entire population) magnitude estimates of the actual number of households and children falling into various "user" subcategories and demographic patterns evident in the consumption of care. The principal weaknesses of the design are (1) that only limited analysis of scarce user subgroups is possible given the size of the sample and (2) that very little is known about the actual attributes of the care actually received, since it is notoriously difficult to measure through the eyes of the consumer such things as quality of care, developmental philosophy and even such "facts" as licensure of facilities.

The reader should keep in mind throughout that the survey universe consists of households with children under 14. We can infer from the amount of care used by 13 year olds that 14-year-old children also receive some care and are arbitrarily excluded from the sample. Where distributions are labeled as "percent of all households," for example, the base is, in fact, households with children under 14.

The study design presupposes two particular population subgroups of special interest—those for whom culture or economic circumstance may pose different hardships or impediments. Ethnic minorities and low-income households were intentionally overrepresented in the sample to bolster the capability for analyzing such trends, but weighting techniques have been employed to preserve a national perspective.

In general, the data portray a very "traditional" portrait of the American family. Over 99% of the respondents (i.e., persons primarily responsible for the care of the children) were females, about 82% of whom were married (spouse present). Most of the households consisted of nuclear families, and only about 2% of the children were not sons or daughters of respondents. The overall household income distribution was decidedly "middle class," with about 15% (weighted) falling below the poverty level. Roughly a third of the "mothers" were employed.

If there is one single salient observation to be made about the nature of child care consumption, it is the remarkable degree of diversity. Although most occasional or casual care (e.g., "babysitting") occurs in children's homes or relatives' homes, there are very few strong associations with given types of care and the characteristics of moderate or heavy users. What we will be examining is apparently a very complex "market structure" where circumstances, attitudes, preferences and, perhaps, pure serendipity play larger roles in the meeting of minds between provider and consumer than either costs or any inherent advantages or attributes of given methods of care. But this goes beyond the data, so we will let the reader decide.

Section II

SAMPLING METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

Summary

Data presented in this report were collected from a stratified national probability sample of telephone households with children 13 years old or younger. The sample frame was obtained by screening some 24,900 randomly-selected households by telephone to identify those with children, resulting in an available sample of 9,075 households.

A total of 4,609 interviews were obtained from a sample space of 6,850, exceeding the original survey goal of 4,500. A specimen instrument is supplied in Volume I (Basic Tabulations) including marginal tabulations and sample dispositions.

Interviews were conducted in person at the respondents' homes by the field interviewing staff of Chilton Research Services, Inc., under subcontract with Unco. The average administration time was approximately one hour.

There were three basic steps to the sample design: selection of primary sampling units (PSUs), selection of central offices (telephone exchanges) and determination of sampling rates within central offices.

In the first step, all PSUs were categorized as being in one of four Census-defined regions—Northeast, North Central, South and West. Within each region, PSUs were further stratified according to whether or not they were in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), with an additional distinction made within SMSAs between center-city and outside-center-city areas. The selection of PSUs, therefore, was a function of a 12-level plan across four regions and three residential strata. Within the 12 strata, central cities were oversampled, such that the residential distribution was 50% central cities, 33% SMSA-other and 17% outside SMSAs.

The second step in the sample design was the selection of telephone exchanges, or "central offices." For each primary sampling unit, four central offices were randomly selected. However, to improve the efficiency of screening, the sampling rates within the selected central offices emphasized blacks, Spanish, and households near or below the poverty line. Central offices were oversampled in cases where there were relatively high observed proportions of minority groups or households near or below the poverty line. This guaranteed sufficient raw interview records among minority and proverty households to conduct analysis of differences between racial and economic subgroups.

In the third stage, target subgroups were oversampled according to observed proportions within central offices exhibiting high probabilities of including poor and low-income respondents. The following are the proportions applied to this study:

WHITE	49%	
Below poverty		7%
Poverty to 200% poverty		16
Over 200% poverty		27
BLACK	33%	
Below poverty		11%
Poverty to 200% poverty		11
Over 200% poverty		11
SPANISH-AMERICAN	11%	
Up to 200% poverty		7%
Over 200% poverty		4
OTHER	7%	
	100%	

To develop the sample frame, centralized telephone screening was used. Screening interviewers worked from batches of randomly-generated telephone numbers using the area codes and prefixes of the central offices selected. A five-minute questionnaire was developed to establish if the household was eligible to participate in the study (i.e., it contained at least one child under 14), to identify the person responsible for care of the children and to obtain the needed demographic information.

Approximately 25,000 screening interviews were completed, and 9,675 identified households had children under 14. These households were then divided into two matched groups of roughly equal size for use by the field interviewers in conducting the in-person interviews. That is, the households were assigned as matched pairs in which the interviewers attempted to obtain an interview with the first of the pair (up to four attempts each for setting an appointment and for actually carrying out the interview) before replacement with the second name. This procedure was used as one of several to minimize bias in the overall methodology. Altogether, 6,850 households were used in obtaining the 4,609 interviews (the remainder were either backup pairs, as described, or upper-income whites for which a portion of the sample was not mailed to the field due to the more than ample yield from telephone screening).

An overall completion rate of 67% was achieved, with 953 (13.9%) refusals and 1,288 (18.8%) failures to locate an eligible respondent.*

The sample design, weighting calculations and field management procedures have each been the subject of a separate published report under this contract. Therefore, the remainder of this chapter is devoted only to summary discussions of these topics.

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*Included in this category are (1) moved from area, (2) youngest child turned 14 and (3) unable to contact after four tries.

Discussion on the Sample Design

In a simple random sample, all respondents have equal weight. Estimates of total population characteristics are simply computed by working directly from sample data to estimates for the total. For example, if we want to learn the number of households having children under 14 years of age, and a simple random sample of households showed that 36% of the sample had children in this age group, we would just multiply the total number of Census households (67,469,200) by .36 to get the total number of the households (24,300,000) in the population that have children in this age group.

If the sample size were, say, 1,000, the probability of any given household entering the sample would be one over 67,469.2. Thus, each household would represent 67,469.2 (including itself). This ratio of 67,469.2 to 1 is the weight associated with each household in the sample of 1,000. Population estimates of subgroups based on this sample can be derived by multiplying this weight (67,469.2) times the number of applicable responses.

In many studies, however, especially when scarce subpopulations are sought, simple random sampling is impractical. Since the target respondents would appear in the sample in the same proportion as their occurrence in the total population, inordinately large, unwieldy and expensive sample sizes would be required to obtain a reasonable number of cases for analysis if simple random sampling were used. To reduce this inherent limitation, stratified samples are used, and the populations within strata are sampled disproportionately.

In this survey, interviews with parents who are members of minority ethnic groups as well as within the poverty, near-poverty, and other income groups were sought. It is known through Census baseline data that the majority of these target households live in the central cities of metropolitan areas. Therefore, the sample was designed to overrepresent those areas in the sample process. As a result, a disproportionately larger number of initial screening contacts, and consequently of completed personal interviews, were conducted in such central city areas.

To provide a nationwide distribution of the final data, the sample is also designed to represent each of the four Census regions disproportionately. That is, the heavily-populated Northeast had relatively fewer interviews as a percentage of the total number of households than the balance of the country. Conversely, the less densely populated Western Region was sampled at a relatively higher ratio.

The basic building block of the sample design for this study is the primary sampling unit, or PSU. For the purposes of this study, PSUs are defined as:

- Central cities proper, within SMSAs;
- All counties in SMSAs exclusive of central cities, but including any portions of counties containing central cities that lie outside the central city proper; or
- Non-SMSA counties.

The total of counties in each of the above three categories constitutes a separate substratum of the universe within each of the four Census regions (Northeast, South, Central and West). The Census regions constitute the four primary strata. In all, there were 12 strata (3 PSU types within each of four Census regions).

The procedure for selecting the sample PSUs in each of the 12 strata was simply to list all the PSUs in a contiguous geographical sequence, together with the respective total numbers of households in each (as given by the latest available Census data). The cumulative total number of households was then computed and listed, going from the first to the last PSU in each stratum list. If, for example, 12 PSUs were needed to represent a given stratum, the total number of households in the stratum is divided by the required number of PSUs (12). In the Northeast, Central City stratum, there are 6,199,556 households. Dividing this number by 12, a sampling interval of 516,630 is attained. Then, by selecting a random number less than this sampling interval, we determine a starting point for selecting the sample PSUs. Suppose the starting point number was 310,040. The PSU corresponding to the 310,040th household in the cumulative listing becomes the first of the 12 PSUs selected. The remaining PSUs are selected by adding the sampling interval to the starting point, and running a cumulative total in increments equal to the sampling interval. The PSU corresponding to each cumulative subtotal is selected into the sample. That is, the sample PSUs are those whose cumulative subtotals of households contain the respective cumulative subtotals computed using the sampling interval.

It is important to point out that the probability of a PSU coming into the sample is directly proportional to the number of households it contains. If the number of households in a PSU is larger than the sampling interval, that PSU is included in the sample with certainty.

The "certainty PSUs" represent only themselves and must be treated as a separate substratum. The PSUs that come in with probabilities less than certainty represent, theoretically, other PSUs that might have entered the sample, but did not. Data from such a PSU have to be weighted up because the PSU in which the data were collected represents several other PSUs in addition to itself. Thus, it is necessary to apply different weighting procedures for the certainty vs. the non-certainty PSUs.

Derivation of the Weighting

Two stages of weighting were thus necessary in this study. The first stage involved weighting the 25,000 screening interviews to the national household population total according to the inverse of the probabilities of selection.

The second stage was based on completed person-to-person interviews to correct for non-response and the disproportionate sampling of ethnic and low-income target groups within each stratum.

First Stage Weighting

This procedure was subdivided according to the two types of PSUs (certainty versus non-certainty). As we have noted, PSU selection was controlled by probabilities derived in proportion to size, so that any PSU with more households than the selection interval entered with a probability equal to one (i.e., certainty), and those with less entered with probability less than one.

Table II-1 on the next page summarizes the computation of the weights for certainty PSUs. First, note that each PSU had an assigned quota of telephone screening calls. The households within any given PSU were selected by a random process whereby all telephone households in a PSU have equal probability of entering the sample. To do this, all telephone central offices (COs) or exchanges in the PSU were listed, and a random selection of four COs was made. By appending a randomly generated four-digit number to the six-digit CO number (i.e., area code plus exchange), as many randomized telephone numbers as needed were generated to complete the assigned quota of household screenings.

Columns 1 through 3 of Table II-1 summarize the process of estimating how many households there were within each CO. First, a determination had already been made of the proportion of "working banks" of numbers in each CO or exchange. That is, of the possible 100 banks of numbers in a CO (i.e., 00XX through 99XX), varying proportions were actually assigned to telephone subscribers. The figures in Column 1 are the respective proportions of working banks in each of the four COs. This information was independently obtained in advance of the number-generating process. Hence, the computer could be programmed to reject any phone numbers in non-working banks.

TABLE II-1

PSU Type 1
Total Households = 500,000

C. O.	(1) Proportion Working Banks (Nij)	(2) Proportion Non-Working and Non-Household (Yig)	(3) Est. H. H./C. G. (Nij)	(5) rij	(6) nij	(7) Wij
1	0.75	0.20	(10,000) (0.75) (1-0020) = 6000	0.358	180	1193.3
2	0.50	0.30	(10,000) (0.50) (1-0.30) = 3500	0.209	30	4180.0
3	1.00	0.50	(10,000) (1.00) (1-0.50) = 5000	0.299	30	5960.0
4	0.25	0.10	(10,000) (0.25) (1-0.10) = 2250	0.134	180	446.7
			Ni = 16,750 (4)			

1) (Xij); The proportion of working banks represents the proportion of two digit codes of each central office in which residential telephone numbers are assigned. (There is a total of 100 possible two digit codes.)

2) (Yij); The proportion of non working and non household numbers in each exchange is estimated from the actual final dispositions of all calls attempted in each central office.

3) (Nij); The estimated total number of residential telephone households in each exchange is calculated by the following formula. (There are 10,000 possible numbers in every telephone central office.) $N_{ij} = (10{,}000)\,(X_{ij})\,(1.0-Y_{ij})$

4) (Ni); The total estimated residential households in the sample central office selected for that PSU.

5) (rij); The proportion of households contributed by each central office; $r_{ij} = N_{ij}/N_i$

6) nij; The number of completed screening interviews in each central office.

7) Wij; The weight assigned to each completed screening interview; $W_{ij} = \dfrac{500{,}000 \cdot r_{ij}}{n_{ij}}$

Within a given working bank, there are varying proportions of non-working numbers and non-household numbers. This quantity was directly measured through the screening process, and a record was kept of the outcome, or disposition, of each random number dialed. The figures in Column 2 represent the respective proportions of non-household and non-working numbers that were thus ascertained within each CO.

Column 3 gives the estimated number of households in each central office. The maximum possible number is 10,000. By applying the proportions of Columns 1 and 2 to this maximum figure, the estimated numbers in Column 3 were derived. The contribution of each CO is represented in Column 5 as the proportion of the sum ($N_i = 16{,}750$) of all households in the four COs.

The final weight assigned each screened household in a CO was determined as a function of the number of households represented by each sample household. This was computed as follows:

- Allocate the total number of households in the PSU (500,000 in this example) among the central offices in proportion to the numbers of households per central office ($500{,}000 \cdot r_{ij}$).
- Divide the result for each CO by the number of screening interviews conducted in that CO. This gives the weight, or number of households, represented by each household screened.

$$W_{ij} = \frac{500{,}000 \cdot r_{ij}}{n_{ij}}$$

In the cases where the PSUs have been selected with probability of less than 1, it was necessary to apply an additional weight to each household, since the sample PSUs represent all households within their stratum. To illustrate this procedure, let us examine an exemplary stratum (Table II-2). The numbers of households in each PSU are listed in Column 1, and the weights assigned to each screening interview by central office are listed in Column 2. The procedure for calculation of the weights in Column 2 is identical to the procedure in the previous example.

The population of households in the sample PSUs is 505,000, but the total number of households in the stratum is 2,020,000. The magnitude of the additional weight is determined by dividing the total number of households in the stratum by the total number of households in the sample PSUs:

$$\frac{2,020,000}{505,000} = 4.0$$

Thus, the initial weight for each interview in the stratum must be increased by a factor of four (Column 3).

TABLE II-2

	1		2	3
	Number of Households	Central Offices	Initial Weight Wij	Final Weight Twil
PSU 1	150,000	1	20	80
		2	35	140
		3	58	232
		4	10	40
PSU 2	280,000	1	60	240
		2	115	460
		3	75	300
		4	95	380
PSU 3	75,000	1	15	60
		2	38	152
		3	20	80
		4	5	20

Second Stage Weighting

The first stage weight applied only screening interviews. A further weight had to be applied to all completed personal interviews to account for completion rate and oversampling within the ethnic-income strata.

Table II-3 represents a hypothetical distribution of identified households and completed interviews with these households for one region. (N = households identified by screening interviews; n = completed personal interviews.):

TABLE II-3

	WHITE	BLACK	SPANISH	OTHER
Below Poverty Level	N = 100 n = 175	N = 150 n = 125	N = 100 n = 90	N = 75 n = 60
Poverty to 200% of Poverty Level	N = 325 n = 200	N = 175 n = 150	N = 150 n = 125	N = 90 n = 80
Over 200% of Poverty Level	N = 475 n = 200	N = 175 n = 150	N = 125 n = 100	N = 110 n = 100

The difference between the completed interviews (n) and the total identified households (N) is due to the combined effects of completion rate and purposeful oversampling or undersampling. For instance, the cell containing white households above 200% of poverty level includes many more screened households than were sought in the personal interviewing phase. To illustrate the procedure, let us examine two interviews, one conducted in a household with a black head of house with an income "below poverty level" and one in a white household with an income between "poverty and 200% of poverty level" (near poverty), as shown in Table II-4.

TABLE II-4

	1	2	3	4
	Central Offices	1st Stage Weight	2nd Stage Weight	Total Weight
BLACK Below Poverty	212-XXX	1950	$\frac{150}{125}$	2340
WHITE Near Poverty	215-XXX	2780	$\frac{325}{200}$	4518

Column 1 identifies the CO in which the initial screening interviews were conducted. Column 2 gives the first stage weight (the first stage weighting procedure as outlined in the previous section). The second stage weight is calculated by dividing the total households within a cell (Table II-4) by the number of completed personal interviews obtained. Since there is one grid for each region, this entails the calculation of 48 second stage weights (12 for each of the four regions). The final weight assigned to each interview is obtained by taking the product of the first and second stage weights.

As a result, each observation received a final weighting factor projecting in a rough conceptual sense the number of U.S. households represented by a given interview.

Unless otherwise noted, all data reported here are population estimates derived as the sum of the applicable weights. The fact that one or two observations with high weights may suggest apparent anomalies in extremely small cells should be kept in mind, particularly when interpreting numbers occurring in the tails of distributions. By the same token, the reader should bear in mind that the mean weight is about 5,300, so that a population projection of 100,000 is probably based on only about 20 raw records from a sample of 4,609 households. The variability of lower estimates, in particular, is relatively high, as we shall demonstrate below.

Estimations of Sampling Error

One of the distinct disadvantages of stratified probability sampling is that the application of "common" statistical techniques is significantly more complex than in simple random designs. The use of raw data is generally unsatisfactory due to the biases of disproportionate, clustered sampling; when weighting is used, the theoretical probability of errors in the weights assumes dominance.

To be sure, the theoretical methodology for estimating the variability of weighted estimates is known and is accordingly detailed in the Final Report on Sampling Design under this contract. However, two problems preclude its direct application.

First, probability theory holds that the overall sample variance for a given variate is calculated by using the composite of the variances within the several strata. Compounding the stratification by region, by race, by income class and by certainty and non-certainty PSU types, there are fully 132 strata to this sample. While it is conceptually easy to derive an unbiased estimate of variance from a probability sample, the resources required would prohibit performing calculations separately for (in this case) approximately 500 variables across 128 strata. Further, these variables would have to have been subdivided by categories based on other variables. Clearly, a less cumbersome "rule of thumb" was needed.

Second, where a high non-response (failure to locate or attain an interview from an identified, previously-screened household) was experienced within an already undersampled central office, respondents within that CO were, by definition, assigned extremely high weights. To reduce the effects of extreme variability in the weights, we designed and performed a moderate exponential transformation (smoothing) of the vector of weights such that all new values were within one standard deviation of the mean of the original vector.

The net effect of this transformation was a reduction in the mean-square error at the cost of introducing some small bias. To minimize this bias, the smoothing was performed separately within each of the 16 sample subcategories controlling for race and income level.*

The most satisfactory solution to obtaining an approximation of the sampling variability in this case was obtained through analyzing the variance within the sample by simulating the effects of taking a number of small samples. The methodology used may be summarized as follows:

Assume that:

- The sample (4,609 interviews) is, in effect, k samples of size 4,609/k, each with the same design.
- Given a population variate X, k independent estimates $\hat{X}_1, \hat{X}_2 \ldots \hat{X}_k$ may be obtained.

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*While this bias cannot be determined theoretically because the calculation is intractable, empirical comparisons between "old" and "new" weighted projections were made using large sample proportions (i.e., $p \geq .35$) with very stable results.

It is clear that their common variance (σ^2) is:

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{k-1} E \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left[\hat{X}_i - \frac{1}{k} \Sigma \hat{X}_i \right]^2 \right\}$$

and that the variance of the pooled sample estimate

$$\hat{X} = \frac{1}{k} \Sigma \hat{X}_i$$

is:

σ^2 / k

When a sample is designed to provide 10 equivalent independent estimates of X, it is known as a "Tukey Plan," according to W. Edwards Deming, and is a documented technique in common usage.* However, the instant design does not really provide 10 equivalent estimates of X, since although there are ample second stage units, the first stage of sampling does not provide sufficient replications. But experience indicates that in such a survey, with only about 4,600 second stage units drawn from a large number of primary units (25,000), the source of most variance occurs between second stage units. Thus, an approximation of the Tukey Plan was used to obtain estimates of the variability of the full sample by:

$$\sigma_{\hat{X}_T} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} \sum_{m=1}^{10} \left(\bar{X}_T - \hat{X}_m \right)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{10}}$$

where: $\hat{X}_m$ is m^{th} independent (subsample) estimate of X,

$\bar{X}_T$ is the mean of the $\hat{X}$, and

$\sqrt{2}$ is the factor roughly allowing for the fact that the 10 subsamples are not truly independent since the first stages were not replicated.

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*See, for example, W. Edwards Deming, Sample Designs in Business Research, John Wiley and Sons, 1960.

Procedurally, observations were first sorted in the descending order of their weights and assigned cell values from one to 10 in repeating series. An on-line computer package was then written to permit generalized data selection upon which the 10 estimates were made and to calculate the respective variance of the estimates.

Figure 2-1, on the following page, is an approximate plotting of the standard error of population estimates based upon 50 points calculated from the data. To derive this curve, estimates were made on the basis of classes of variables identified according to observed proportions to obtain a satisfactory range and density of points.

As an example of interpreting this graph, where a population projection $(\hat{X})$ is given subsequently in this report of, say, 9 million households, the approximate standard error of the estimate is about 250,000 households (plus or minus). Since the sample is relatively large, and we may thus assume an approximately normal distribution, the probability that $\hat{X}$ will differ from X by more than this amount is about one in three. There is only about a 5% chance that the estimate is off by more than 500,000 (2σ).

In addition to Figure 2-1, the computer rountine was used throughout the analysis to estimate the standard errors on specific statistics and to test for significance of comparisons. It should be noted, however, that percentages and other ratios computed within subgroups of the sample are likely to be more reliable than the ratios of the absolute standard errors of the estimates (in relative terms) since for logical (0-1) variables we have:

$$\frac{\sigma^2_{\hat{X}/\hat{Y}}}{\hat{X}^2/\hat{Y}^2} \simeq \frac{\sigma^2_X}{\hat{X}^2} - \frac{\sigma^2_Y}{\hat{Y}^2}$$

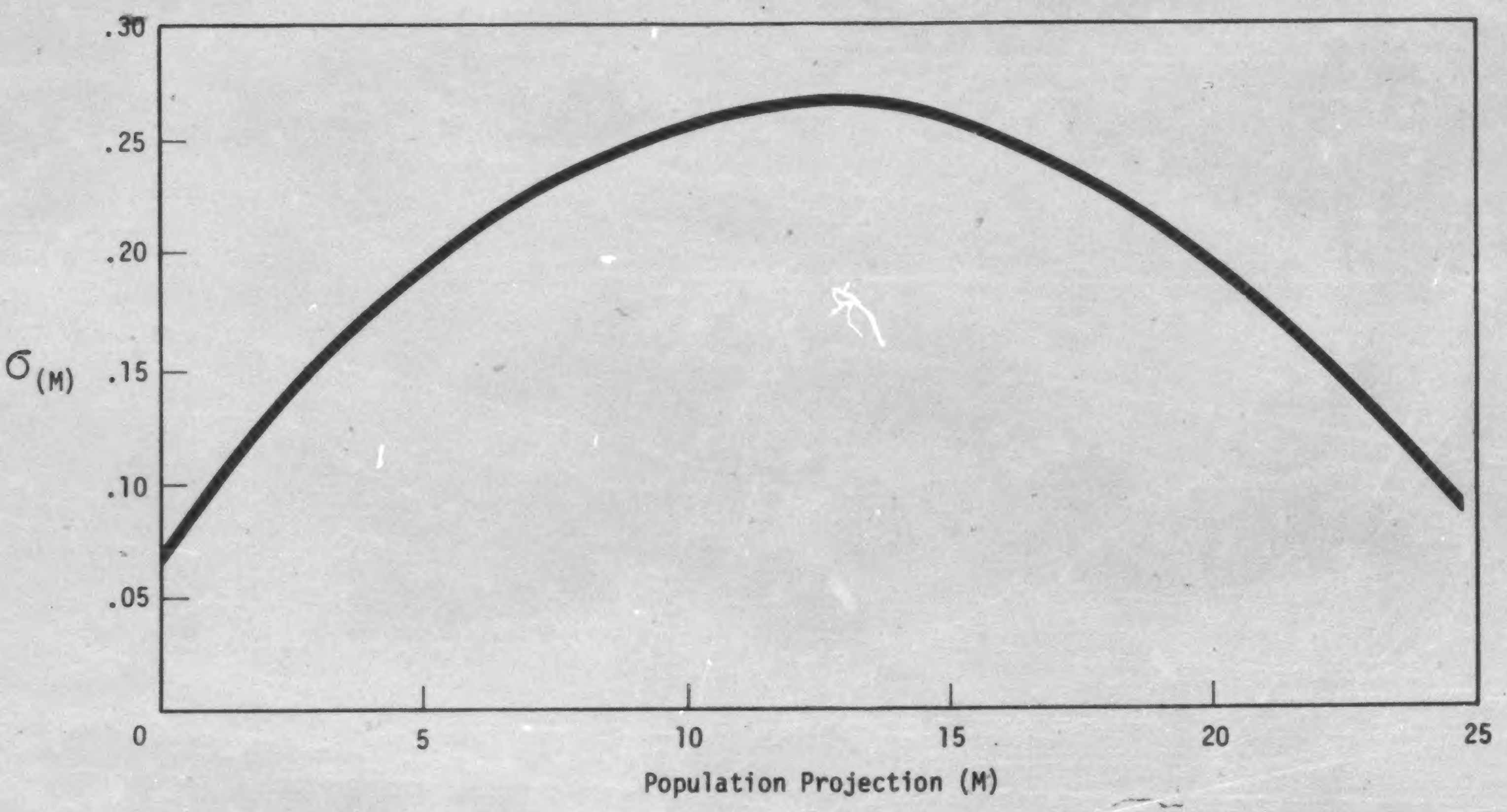

Figure II-1. Approximate Standard Errors of Absolute Population Projections. (In millions of households)

Biases

In surveys based on a universe of telephone households, three components of bias arise from the screening methodology. The first is known as the distributional component and occurs because the incidence of telephone ownership differs among socioeconomic subgroups.

For example, telephone ownership in the New York City SMSA is lower among black households than white households (88.9%). Within the black households, telephone penetration varies from 53.2% among those with income below the poverty level to 75.5% among those whose income is higher than 150% of the poverty level. The pattern also varies geographically, with the rural South, for example, having lower than average penetration.

Because of these variations, sample data from telephone screenings projected to estimates for the total population understate the results for groups characterized by low telephone ownership, unless they are adjusted to correct for this distributional bias. With such data, reliable estimates can be made of the size of selected population subgroups, such as those cited above, and corresponding adjustments can be made in projections derived from telephone data, provided they are based on standard demographic characteristics or other data reported by the Census.

The effect of any distributional bias component is mitigated by the present study design, since the sample design controls the distribution of the demographic subgroups of interest in the population. Because this survey was controlled for ethnicity, income and geographic area, the weights tend to equalize the sample data with the population distributions.

A second conceptual kind of bias is the "reliability" associated with the methods of interviewing. As a measure of possible reliability bias, the study design provided for personal interview confirmation of key household characteristics obtained from the telephone screening.

In pretesting the main survey instrument, 201 households were interviewed in person. During these interviews, we verified the three principal sample cell control criteria that were used to select the respondents for the pretest. Comparisons between telephone and personal interview data proved satisfactory. Furthermore, in the sampling plan, three studies comparing telephone interview versus personal interview data were cited, revealing only trivial differences between the methods. Reliability bias through telephone interviewing is thought to be very small.

The third component of possible bias is that arising out of attitudinal or behavioral differences that may or may not exist between telephone and non-telephone households of otherwise similar characteristics. Available comparison studies have revealed no significant differences.

Missing Data

Missing data or item non-response resulting from refusals, "don't knows" and, very occasionally, collection, coding and keypunching errors always are troublesome problem in survey research. Whenever weighting is used to project actual estimates of the universe, non-response introduces not only bias in estimates of population means and proportions, but has the additional effect of lowering absolute projected numbers.

Fortunately, the observed non-response for most of the questionnaire items in this study is near trivial. Household income contitutes the most serious problem, with a non-response rate of 11.5%, most of which were refusals. A commensurate non-response rate was experienced when respondents using day care centers, nursery schools or care by non-relatives in other than the children's own homes were asked if the provider was licensed. The relatively low completion rates experienced here were generally due to lack of knowledge.

There are several common ways of dealing with missing data. First, an additional cell ("non-response" or "missing") can be added to each class variable. We do not favor this approach because, although marginal totals are preserved, proportions (e.g., percentages) are distorted. In addition, non-response can be artificially allocated according to observed proportions. In some cases, non-response has been allocated according to the observed proportions and this fact is noted. In other cases, particularly tables giving percentages, no allocation has been made.

Section III

ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK

Before we proceed to the substantive results of the study, it is useful to have a clear understanding of the characteristics of the sample households as well as the definitions and distributions of the principal independent variables used. This chapter is devoted to these purposes.

In general, this volume comprises population measurement and descriptive research. In other words, we are interested primarily in learning how much child care is used, and by whom. A general listing of the goals of this report would include answers to the following questions:

- What forms or arrangements of child care are in current use, and at what proportions are they used?
- How can child care be defined to satisfy the heuristically-held concept of "significant" or important usage?
- Who are the child care consumers?
- What patterns of usage can be identified by population subgroups?
- What are the costs of child care to the consumer?
- What transportation arrangements are used?

Thus, we have endeavored to include a core of data and analyses describing the current child care market from the very broad national perspective of all households with children under 14 years of age. The "whys" and the "wherefores," including the attitudes, opinions, preferences and reasons behind consumption, are covered in Volume III.

Characteristics of the Respondents

Respondents were selected under an extreme sex bias. That is, the preferred respondent was defined, in all cases, as the female primarily responsible for care of the children. Married males in two-parent households were interviewed in only a handful of cases (n = 19).

The weighted distribution of respondents by sex is reported below in Table III-1. Given the overwhelming proportion of females shown, together with the distribution of household relationships presented subsequently in this section, it can reasonably be construed that, for analytical purposes, the term "respondent" is virtually synonymous with "mother." Only 22 interviews involved unmarried males as heads of households.* Furthermore, 4,539 of the 4,609 households interviewed included a son or a daughter under 14. Approximately 2% of the respondents were grandparents, and most of the remaining households exhibited other close relationship structures (e.g., respondents' siblings, nieces, nephews, etc.).

TABLE III-1

SEX OF RESPONDENT

Sex	Projected Households[1]	Percent
Male	182	0.7
Female	24,196	99.3
TOTAL	24,378	100.0

[1] *Reported in thousands*

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*The observed rate of single-parent male-headed households is substantially lower than that reported by the Census for all households. This can be attributed at least in part to the selection criterion that households contain younger children.

It is important to note that households (not "families") constitute the unit basis for interviews in this study. This fact, coupled with the non-standard selection of households with children under 14, tends to hinder comparison with most baseline population data.

A weighted distribution of the ages of respondents is given in Table III-2. The mean age of the respondents was 33.8 years, and approximately 90% fell within the customary childbearing ages of 18 to 45. The modal category, "26-35," contained nearly half (47.4%).

TABLE III-2

AGE OF RESPONDENT

Age	Projected Households*	Percent
Under 18	47	0.2
18 - 25	3,812	15.7
26 - 35	11,530	47.4
36 - 45	6,647	27.3
46 - 55	1,973	8.1
56 - 64	222	0.9
65 & Up	78	0.3
Total	24,308	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

The great majority (82.2%) of respondents were married (Table III-3). Less than 1% reported their spouses were physically absent from the household.

TABLE III-3

MARITAL STATUS

Status	Projected Households*	Percent
Married	20,027	82.2
Never Married	686	2.8
Separated	1,301	5.3
Divorced	1,722	7.1
Widowed	633	2.6
TOTAL	24,369	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

That the sample is very traditional, generally, is an important observation. The marital status of respondents, for example, is a good measure of the number of "parents" in the household. In other words, if the respondent is not currently married (i.e., spouse absent), this may be construed as a virtual, albeit imperfect, indicator of a single-parent home situation. For this reason, tabulations of a given item are usually not presented by both marital status and "single parent/two parent" to avoid duplicative excess volume.

A dichotomized marital status variable, entitled "current marital status," is used frequently throughout this report. The class "currently married" denotes married households with spouse present. The complement "not currently married" (or "currently unmarried") comprises those who are either divorced, separated (spouse absent), widowed or never married.

Race and Ethnicity

As explained in Section II, the sampling plan was designed to embrace disproportionally large numbers of minority and low-income interviewees via planned oversampling. In both cases, the goal of attaining sufficient raw interviews to support detailed analysis of these population subgroups was achieved.

Race was recorded from observation where the interviewer was able to make certain determinations. Where there was doubt, the respondent was asked to select the appropriate racial category.

Race and ethnic characteristics were recorded only for respondents. It is therefore an explicit analytical assumption throughout this report that the respondent's race may be attributed to all members in the household, particularly where patterns of child care usage have been expressed as distributions of children by race or ethnicity.

Both raw and projected distributions of respondents by race are given in Table III-4 to emphasize the import of the oversampling. The unweighted sample space for racial minorities (N = 1,602) is demonstrably adequate for the partitioned analysis intended.

TABLE III-4

RESPONDENT'S RACE

Race	Raw Interviews	Projected Households*	Adjusted Percent
White	3,006	19,559	80.2
Black	1,429	3,575	14.7
American Indian	52	462	1.9
Asian American	36	337	1.4
Other	85	456	1.9
TOTAL	4,608	24,389	100.0

*Reported in thousands

A second questionnaire item identified respondents who perceived themselves as Spanish. Results from this question are given in Table III-5. The question was not asked of American Indians or Asian-Americans.

TABLE III-5

ETHNICITY: SPANISH BACKGROUND

Spanish Background	Projected Households*	Percent
Mexican-American	690	3.0
Puerto Rican	197	0.9
Of other Spanish heritage	430	1.9
Not of Spanish background	21,732	94.3
TOTAL	23,048	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

Finally, a summary variable was constructed from both the race and Spanish ethnicity variables, as shown in Table III-6. The logical methodology used in combining these items held that Spanish ethnicity takes priority over race in summary classification.

TABLE III-6

RACE/ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION

Category	Projected Households*	Percent
White	18,312	75.1
Black	3,507	14.4
Spanish	1,316	5.4
Other	1,255	5.1
TOTAL	24,389	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

Household Size and Structure

The sample households ranged in size from two (by definition) to 15 (Table III-7). The modal size was four members (Mean = 4.46), tending to confirm the image of the "typical American family." Fewer than one in 20 (4.2%) consisted only of mother and child, a structure that may be assumed to represent a care-demanding circumstance, at least for non-public-assistance households.

TABLE III-7

TOTAL FAMILY SIZE

Number of Family Members	Projected Households*	Percent
2	1,025	4.2
3	5,618	23.0
4	7,944	32.6
5	5,003	20.5
6	2,511	10.3
7	1,251	5.1
8	546	2.2
9	224	0.9
10	112	0.5
11	122	0.5
12	25	0.1
13	8	0.0
14	0	0.0
15	2	0.0
TOTAL	24,390	100.0

Reported in thousands

In the broadest sense, the concept of "household" is very nearly synonymous with that of "family" since fewer than 1% contained unrelated members. The proportional distribution of relationships shown in Table III-8 merits particular clarification since percentages do not reflect the absolute number of persons of a given relationship. Instead, figures represent the probability of a sample household containing at least one member of a certain relationship. For example, while an estimated 77.6% include at least one son, some include more than one son. Given that the categories are not exclusive, the percentages do not, of course, add up to 100%.

TABLE III-8

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING MEMBERS OF A GIVEN RELATIONSHIP

Relationship to Respondent	Projected Households*	Percent
Self (Male)	182	0.7
Self (Female)	24,196	99.2
Husband	19,960	81.8
Wife	100	0.4
Son	18,920	77.6
Daughter	17,655	72.4
Brother	252	1.0
Sister	280	1.1
Father	280	1.1
Mother	732	3.0
Grandson	270	1.1
Granddaughter	314	1.3
Grandfather	29	0.1
Grandmother	94	0.4
Nephew	103	0.4
Niece	109	0.4
Uncle	32	0.1
Aunt	64	0.3
Other Relatives	60	0.2
Unrelated Persons	151	0.6
Unknown relationships	98	0.4
TOTAL	24,390	100.0%

**Reported in thousands*

From this probability distribution, it is clear that at least nine of 10 families are styled after traditional models consisting of parents and children. About 80% are two-parent nuclear families.

Table III-9 shows a second similar probability-of-relationship distribution limited to children under 14. Except for sons and daughters, only grandchildren are represented at greater than a 1% probability.

TABLE III-9

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CONTAINING CHILDREN UNDER 14 OF A GIVEN RELATIONSHIP

Relationship to Respondent	Projected Households*	Percent
Son	17,048	69.9
Daughter	16,061	65.9
Brother	19	0.1
Sister	31	0.1
Grandson	270	1.1
Granddaughter	307	1.3
Nephew	75	0.3
Niece	85	0.3
Other relatives	9	0.0
Unrelated persons	25	0.1
Unknown relationships	69	0.3
TOTAL	24,388	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

The number of children under 14 per household averages 1.96, with an observed maximum of nine children (Table III-10).

TABLE III-10

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Number of Children	Projected Households*	Percent
1	9,522	39.0
2	8,995	36.9
3	3,970	16.3
4	1,288	5.3
5	408	1.7
6	116	0.5
7	84	0.3
8	4	0.0
9	4	0.0
TOTAL	24,390	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

The distribution of children by age is presented in Table III-11.

TABLE III-11

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BY AGE

Age		Projected Children*	Percent
Under 3	(Subtotal)	8,091	16.9
Under 1		3,239	6.8
1		2,657	5.5
2		3,195	6.7
3-5	(Subtotal)	10,749	22.4
3		3,517	7.3
4		3,588	7.5
5		3,644	7.6
6-9	(Subtotal)	13,976	29.1
6		3,517	7.3
7		3,477	7.2
8		3,403	7.1
9		3,578	7.5
10-13	(Subtotal)	15,148	31.6
10		3,717	7.7
[illegible]		4,023	8.4
12		3,808	7.9
13		3,600	7.5
	TOTAL	47,963	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

Economic and Employment Characteristics

More than 90% (22.2 million) of households with children under 14 receive at least some economic support from one or more household member (Table III-12). Of these, approximately 87% contain male respondents or husbands contributing support, and 41% include breadwinning female respondents or wives. No other household member, related or unrelated, contributes with sufficient frequency to merit generalization. Three-quarters report no financial support from external sources (Table III-13).

A fourth, or roughly 6 million, receive additional financial support from outside the household. Among the sources tabulated are support from an estranged spouse (6.9%) and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC-6.7%). The categories "other public welfare" (4.5%) and "other government source" (6.9%) are generally undefined, including food stamps, the "adult" welfare categories (blind, disabled, old age assistance), Social Security, veterans benefits, general assistance, Medicaid and myriad other assistance programs.

A distribution of the gross annual household cash income is shown in Table III-14. This item (Question 67) yielded the lowest response rate (88.5%) of all the basic survey variables due primarily to refusals. The reader is therefore cautioned that non-response allocations are influential in interpreting income-linked statistics.

A second income variable, poverty status (Table III-15), was constructed as a function of gross income and household size using the inter-agency government poverty-level tables of April 30, 1975. Since farm households could not be identified on the basis of questionnaire data, figures for non-farm families were applied to all households.

TABLE III-12

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM MEMBERS OF A GIVEN RELATIONSHIP

Relationship to Respondent	Projected Households*	Percent
Self (Male)	144	0.7
Self (Female)	8,986	40.5
Husband	19,076	86.1
Wife	55	0.2
Son	205	0.9
Daughter	133	0.6
Brother	28	0.1
Sister	37	0.2
Father	46	0.2
Mother	109	0.5
Grandson	0	0.0
Granddaughter	0	0.0
Grandfather	3	0.0
Grandmother	43	0.2
Nephew	7	0.0
Niece	0	0.0
Uncle	2	0.0
Aunt	0	0.0
Other Relatives	7	0.0
Unrelated Persons	57	0.3
Unknown relationships	21	0.1
TOTAL	22,166	100.0%

**Reported in thousands*

TABLE III-13

SOURCES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF CHILDREN FROM OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Sources	Projected Households*	Percent
Spouse or ex-spouse (outside of your household)	1,686	6.9
Relative (outside of your household)	170	0.7
Other person (outside of your household)	42	0.2
Government payments or subsidies expressly for child care	312	1.3
Income tax deductions for child care payments	250	1.0
Work Incentive Program (WIN)	24	0.1
Aid for Dependent Children	1,639	6.7
Other public welfare program	1,099	4.5
Other government source (Veterans Administration, Social Security, etc.)	1,670	6.9
Other private agency or organization	0	0.0
None	18,569	76.4
TOTAL	24,304	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

TABLE III-14

ANNUAL INCOME OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD

Income Class	Projected Households*	Percent
Under $2,000	200	0.9
$2,000-2,999	340	1.6
3,000-3,999	804	3.7
4,000-4,999	744	3.4
5,000-5,999	937	4.3
6,000-6,999	1,171	5.4
7,000-7,999	893	4.1
8,000-8,999	847	3.9
9,000-9,999	900	4.2
10,000-11,999	2,713	12.5
12,000-14,999	3,965	18.3
15,000-19,999	4,416	20.4
20,000 and up	3,693	17.0
TOTAL	21,624	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

TABLE III-15

ANNUAL INCOME OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD IN RELATION TO POVERTY LINE

Income Class	Projected Households*	Percent
Below poverty	3,212	14.9
Poverty to 200% poverty	5,285	24.4
Over 200% poverty	13,127	60.7
TOTAL	21,624	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

Poverty level criterion as a function of family size is as follows:

Family Size	Poverty Level
2	$3,410
3	4,230
4	5,050
5	5,870
6	6,690

For each additional member, $820 is added. These figures are used by the Department of Labor and Bureau of the Census for non-farm families in the continental United States and became effective April 30, 1975.

The three categories shown (below poverty, above poverty but less than 200% of poverty and above 200% of poverty) are particularly related to federal policy research since eligibility for various programs and benefits is determined by the poverty level. Furthermore, the three classes correspond, if only very roughly, to the vernacular notion of "poor," "marginal" (or "near poor") and "non-poor" (or middle class) households. Consequently, this construct variable is used more prominently than simple income in our analyses.

Because child care usage, particularly the more formal kind, is so often job related, household employment characteristics assume a quintessential role in our description of the sample universe. With this in mind, it is important to note that over a third of the respondents are employed at least part-time, with nearly a quarter holding full-time jobs (Table III-16). Including those who are enrolled in school or job training programs (Table III-17), some 9.6 million estimated households contain persons with work or educational commitments who also provide child care.

TABLE III-16

RESPONDENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Status	Projected Households*	Percent
Full-time	5,737	23.6
Part-time	3,196	13.1
Neither	15,375	63.3
TOTAL	24,309	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

TABLE III-17

ENROLLMENT STATUS IN SCHOOL OR JOB TRAINING

Status	Projected Households*	Percent
Full-time	960	4.0
Part-time	1,124	4.6
Neither	22,192	91.4
TOTAL	24,276	100.0

**Reported in thousands*

Throughout the remainder of the report, the dichotomous employment variable "respondent's employment status" is used extensively. The category "employed" refers to those employed both full-time and part-time. The second class, "not employed," is so labeled to distinguish it from the term "unemployed," which is often construed in labor statistics to denote members of the labor market who are seeking work but unable to find it.

Approximately nine out of 10 of the spouses (i.e., "husbands") were employed on a full-time basis (Table III-18). An estimated 6.4% were not employed, a figure roughly commensurate with the national unemployment rate.

TABLE III-18

SPOUSE'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Status	Projected Households*	Percent
Full-time	18,168	90.8
Part-time	567	2.8
Neither	1,283	6.4
TOTAL	20,017	100.0

*Reported in thousands

Definition of Child Care Usage

The single-most elusive attribute of the data lies in arriving at a truly satisfactory definition of "child care." The following are among the possible definitions supported by the data:

- Total Methods Used: Any household which uses any form of child care, even if very occasionally, including casual care by the spouse, an older sibling or even the respondents at their place of work. This definition, obviously, is only of passing interest from an analytical viewpoint and embraces about 90% of households.
- Users of Methods External to the Household: Households or children using or receiving care from one or more of nine types involving caregivers or institutions not included in the immediate family nucleus. These principal types are (1) in-home care by a relative, (2) in-home care by a non-relative, (3) "other-home" care by a relative, (4) "other-home" care by a non-relative, (5) nursery and preschools, (6) day care centers, (7) cooperative programs, (8) before and after school care programs and (9) Headstart. Since very little data were gathered on intra-household care, the term "user" denotes, except where otherwise noted, households or children using one or more of these arrangements.
- Main Method: Respondents using one or more of the nine principal types listed above were asked to select one as their most important or "main" method. This variable is useful in its own right as an indicator of importance and is, in addition, used as a key or frame of reference in the structure of the questionnaire.
- Children Averaging One or More Hours per Week: Some respondents report that their children receive care so infrequently as to "average" less than an hour per week. Where mean hours are given for "users," as well as in certain other tables (appropriately noted), these observations are deemed intractable and are accordingly dropped.

- Children Using a "Substantial" Level of Care: Any classification of care into "substantial" versus "casual" is, of course, arbitrary. For the purposes of assessing the structure of what we might term (very cautiously) the child care industry, a cutoff point of 10 hours is proferred, supported by argument, and used.
- Full-time Care: Thirty hours is used as the criterion for full-time equivalent care.
- Market Care: Market care is that portion of overall usage for which either cash is paid or government subsidies are presumed. Care received for free, or in exchange for services or favors, is not included.

The reader need not iternalize these definitions at this point, for Part 2 of this report can very nearly be described as a quest to clarify what is meant by child care and definitional criteria are given at the beginning of the various Sections.

In Section IV, all forms of child care—even arrangements averaging less than an hour per week—are reported. These data are dominated in large part by occasional babysitting and other forms of very "informal" usage, and are probably useful only to those interested in the very broadest measures of incidence.

Section V is a summary analysis of total child care usage by selected population subgroups as measured by mean weekly per capita hours. This section is essentially uncomplicated by stipulative definitions.

In Section VI, the usage patterns of those averaging 10 or more hours per week in one or more of the nine forms of care external to the household are examined and compared with the "casual" users. Selected attributes of full-time users are also given.

The concept of "formal" care, particularly market care, is the focus of Section VII, which subdivides users according to whether cash or in-kind payments are made for care.

Section VIII analyzes the consumer costs of care. Obviously, those who pay cash are the population subgroup of interest. No data were available from this survey on the portion of total costs paid through public or private grants, subsidies, etc.

Section IX is concerned with transportation arrangements and is not limited by any one definition of care.

Section IV

SIMPLE INCIDENCE OF USAGE

Overview

Nine out of 10 households with children under 14 report using some form of child care, including care arrangements with members residing within the household other than the person primarily responsible for care (typically the mother). Of those who use no care (10.3%), about two thirds have no children under 10. Approximately the same overall proportion (88%) of children receive some form of care.

Table IV-1, on the following page, gives the simple probabilities of usage, based on children in both absolute (percentage of all children) and relative (percentage of children using one or more method) terms. The reader should bear in mind that this table includes some arrangements that are used so infrequently as to "average" less than an hour per week.

Multiple arrangements for care are very common. Of the "user" group, 36.1% use one and only one method of care. Three in 10 use two methods. The remaining third use three or more methods at least on occasion. Combined statistics on households indicate an even greater level of multiplicity when constrained to households with two or more children.

As we shall see throughout the data, relatives dominate the provider force, even among substantial users. About 45% of households report some form of "extended-family" care arrangement involving relatives not in the immediate household.

TABLE IV-1

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN BY TYPE OF CARE USED

Type of Care	Estimated Children*	Percent of Users	Percent of all Children
1. In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister)	11,470	27.2	23.9
2. In own home by non-relative	11,107	26.3	23.2
3. In other home by relative	13,706	32.5	28.6
4. In other home by non-relative	8,345	19.8	17.4
5. In nursery school or pre-school	1,981	4.7	4.1
6. In a day care center	960	2.3	2.0
7. In a cooperative program or babysitting cooperative	546	1.3	1.1
8. Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)	1,676	4.0	3.5
9. Headstart	130	0.3	0.3
10. In own home by spouse	21,832	51.7	45.5
11. In own home by child's older brother or sister	12,397	29.4	25.8
12. Child stays by self	5,144	12.2	10.7
13. Child takes care of self and younger brother or sister	2,799	6.6	5.8
14. Public or private school - kindergarten and above	9,439	22.4	17.9
15. Cared for by parent at work	701	1.7	1.5
TOTAL USERS	42,220	(100.0)	-
CHILDREN	47,963	-	(100.0)

Reported in thousands

The subject of care within the household structure—by spouse, by siblings, self-care—and ancillary care through the school system is only of passing interest in this "consumer" study, and these arrangements are not considered to be a "method of care" throughout the remainder of our analysis.

Respondents who reported using at least one type of care outside the immediate household were asked to select a "main method" from among the arrangements they used. Table IV-2 gives the distribution of main methods. Just under two thirds of all households with children under 14 use some external form of care. Interestingly, less than 2% of those using one of the nine external (or "principal" for the purposes of this study) methods named an intra-household arrangement as their main method. That is, if a household uses a care provider outside the household, that arrangement is nearly always considered to be the "main method" over care by spouse, siblings or the schools.

TABLE IV-2

MAIN METHOD OF CARE USED
(Users of External Arrangements Only)

Type of Care	Projected Households*	Percent of Users	Percent Of All Households
1. In own home by relative (not spouse or child's brother or sister)	3,418	22.5	14.0
2. In own home by non-relative	3,176	20.9	13.0
3. In other home by relative	4,136	27.2	17.0
4. In other home by non-relative	2,513	16.5	10.3
5. In nursery school or pre-school	874	5.8	3.6
6. In a day care center	550	3.6	2.3
7. In a cooperative program or babysitting cooperative	139	0.9	0.6
8. Before or after school activities program (not regular school hours)	308	2.0	1.3
9. Headstart	71	0.5	0.3
TOTAL USERS	15,185	100.0	-
HOUSEHOLDS	24,390		100.0

**Reported in thousands*

This population subgroup (i.e., the two thirds who use some external arrangement from the nine enumerated in Table IV-2) constitutes the applicable total sample space of users throughout this report.

As we have noted, a great proportion of the overall distribution of children receive child care at very insubstantial rates. Only about 26.4 million children (62.5% of the gross "sometimes use" population) receive a principal type of care with sufficient regularity to "average" an hour or more per week. And even within this group of "regular users" (under a very liberal assumption indeed), most (53.6%) average fewer than 10 hours a week. About 21%, or an estimated 5.6 million of these children, representing just under 12% of all children under 14, use full-time-equivalent care (defined as 30 or more hours per week).

Child Care and Mother's Employment Status

As we shall see in the subsequent sections, the amount of care children receive is highly correlative with the respondent's employment status. The simple probabilities of usage, however, are less strongly influenced by whether or not the mother works (Figure 4-1 and Table IV-3). But there are still clear differences.

Care by relatives, whether in or outside the child's home, is more prevalent among children with parents who are not employed. Although this can be construed to indicate that much of this form of care is casual and infrequent in nature, it does not follow that arrangements with relatives are seldom used substantially in support of work.

The care types involving non-relatives outside the child's home (i.e., other home by non-relative, nursery school, day care center and before and after school care) are all used more frequently by employed mothers. The differences are strong for in-home by non-relative and day care center care.

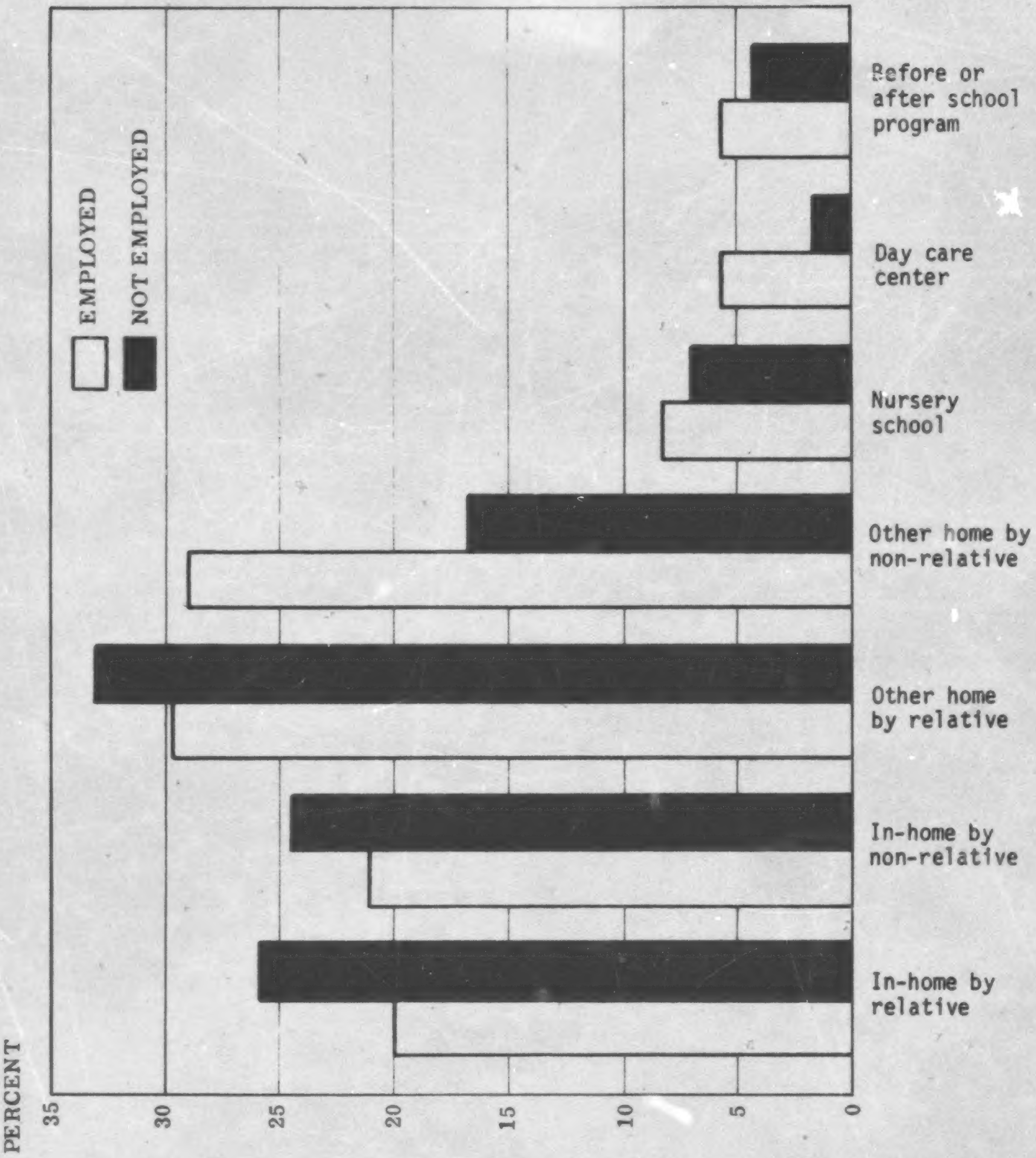

Figure 4-1. Percent of Children Receiving at Least One Hour Per Week of Selected Methods of Care by Respondent's Employment Status.

TABLE IV-3

CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR PER WEEK OF CARE BY METHOD AND BY RESPONDENT'S MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS

(Thousands of children including multiple methods)

TYPE OF CARE	MARRIED				NOT MARRIED				TOTAL	
	Employed		Not Employed		Employed		Not Employed			
	Projected Children	Percent of Base	Projected Children	Percent of Base	Projected Children	Percent of Base	Projected Children	Percent of Base	Projected Children	Percent of Base
Own home by relative										
Number	1,921	15.3%	5,800	21.7%	762	22.3%	938	18.3%	9,420	19.7%
Percent	20.4%		61.6%		8.1%		10.0%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative										
Number	2,530	20.2%	5,960	22.3%	704	20.6%	465	9.1%	9,655	20.3%
Percent	26.2%		61.7%		7.3%		4.8%		100.0%	
Other home by relative										
Number	2,709	21.6%	6,893	25.8%	860	25.1%	855	16.7%	11,318	23.6%
Percent	23.9%		60.9%		7.6%		7.6%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative										
Number	2,907	23.2%	2,980	11.2%	786	23.0%	386	7.5%	7,058	14.7%
Percent	41.2%		42.2%		11.1%		5.4%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school										
Number	608	4.8%	990	3.7%	194	5.6%	128	2.5%	1,921	4.0%
Percent	31.7%		51.5%		10.1%		6.7%		100.0%	
Day care center										
Number	391	3.1%	206	0.8%	265	7.8%	89	1.7%	950	2.0%
Percent	41.1%		21.7%		27.8%		9.4%		100.0%	
Cooperative program										
Number	73	0.5%	445	1.7%	16	0.5%	4	0.1%	538	1.1%
Percent	13.6%		82.7%		3.0%		0.7%		100.0%	
Before/after school program										
Number	455	3.6%	863	3.2%	185	5.4%	78	1.5%	1,581	3.3%
Percent	28.8%		54.6%		11.7%		4.9%		100.0%	
Headstart										
Number	7	0.1%	59	0.2%	12	0.4%	42	0.8%	121	0.3%
Percent	6.1%		48.6%		10.0%		35.2%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS										
Number	7,703	61.4%	13,872	52.0%	2,522	73.8%	2,193	42.8%	26,291	55.0%
Percent	29.3%		52.8%		9.6%		8.3%		100.0%	
BASE NO. CHILDREN IN U.S.	12,543		26,695		3,417		5,125		47,780	100.0%
	26.3%		55.9%		7.2%		10.7%		100.0%	

At this point, it should be noted that the differences between nursery school and day care center are not entirely clear. A given facility could provide full-time care and possess all the attributes of a day care center but simply be titled a "nursery school." If there is a single important categorical difference between these methods of care (other than local nomenclature), it probably lies in the respondent's perception of the mode of usage. Under this hypothesis, two users of the same facility—one part-time in order to provide social contact for the child, the other full-time because the parents work—might identify the method of care as nursery school and day care center, respectively.

Child Care by Race and Ethnicity

There are also strong differences in the distribution of usage probabilities by race (Figure 4-2 and Table IV-4). White children, generally, are the most likely to receive care from external providers. In particular, whites are much more likely to receive care in a home-based setting (either the child's home or other homes) than are either blacks or Spanish children.

A greater proportion of Spanish children than blacks receive care by relatives and, although the difference is weaker, by non-relatives in their own homes. Only in day care center care are blacks overrepresented proportionally.

Child Care by Household Poverty Level

A strong relationship exists between household economics and child care usage (Table IV-5). Only in day care centers are the poor represented at or above their respective proportion in the population. Given that center care is relatively expensive (as we shall see in Section VIII), this phenomenon is probably attributable in large part to government intervention in the market in the form of grants, subsidies and monitoring activities. The same can be said of the higher observed usage of center care among blacks.

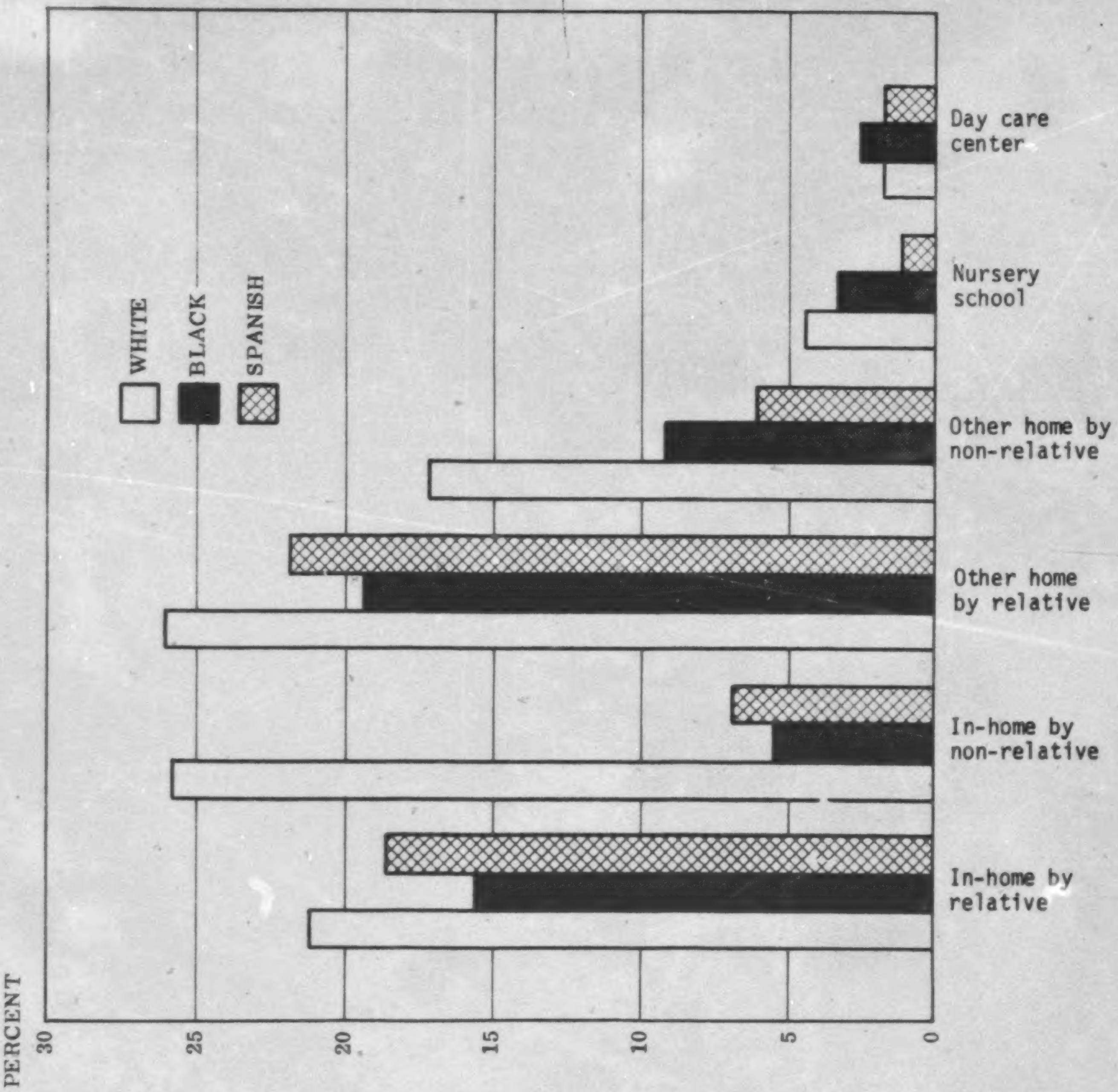

Figure 4-2. Percent of Children Using at Least One Hour Per Week of Selected Methods of Care by Race/Ethnicity

TABLE IV-4

CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR OF CARE PER WEEK BY METHOD AND RACE/ETHNICITY

(Thousands of children including multiple methods)

TYPE OF CARE	NON-SPANISH				SPANISH		OTHER		TOTAL	
	White		Black							
	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent
Own home by relative										
Number	7,289	21.2%	1,181	15.6%	559	18.5%	432	14.8%	9,460	19.7%
Percent	77.0%		12.5%		5.9%		4.6%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative										
Number	8,873	25.8%	404	5.3%	199	6.6%	238	8.2%	9,715	20.3%
Percent	91.3%		4.2%		2.0%		2.4%		100.0%	
Other home by relative										
Number	8,968	26.0%	1,463	19.2%	653	21.6%	244	8.4%	11,318	23.6%
Percent	79.2%		12.8%		5.8%		2.2%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative										
Number	5,852	17.0%	692	9.1%	185	6.1%	337	11.6%	7,065	14.7%
Percent	82.8%		9.8%		2.6%		4.8%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school										
Number	1,500	4.4%	247	3.3%	37	1.2%	136	4.7%	1,920	4.0%
Percent	78.1%		12.8%		1.9%		7.1%		100.0%	
Day care center										
Number	555	1.6%	197	2.6%	52	1.7%	147	5.0%	950	2.0%
Percent	58.4%		20.7%		5.5%		15.4%		100.0%	
Cooperative program										
Number	462	1.3%	27	0.4%	13	0.4%	36	1.2%	538	1.1%
Percent	85.8%		5.1%		2.4%		6.7%		100.0%	
Before/after school program										
Number	1,371	4.0%	111	1.5%	47	1.6%	51	1.8%	1,581	3.3%
Percent	86.7%		7.0%		3.0%		3.2%		100.0%	
Headstart										
Number	60	0.2%	43	0.6%	10	0.3%	8	0.3%	121	0.3%
Percent	49.7%		35.6%		8.0%		6.7%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS										
Number	20,490	59.5%	3,452	45.5%	1,293	42.7%	1,119	38.4%	26,355	55.0%
Percent	77.7%		13.1%		4.9%		4.2%		100.0%	
BASE NUMBER CHILDREN IN U.S.	34,439		7,584		3,027		2,912		47,962	

TABLE IV-5

CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR OF CARE PER WEEK BY METHOD AND HOUSEHOLD POVERTY STATUS

(Thousands of children including multiple methods)*

TYPE OF CARE	BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		ABOVE POVERTY LESS THAN 200%		ABOVE POVERTY OVER 200%		ALL LEVELS	
	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent
Own home by relative								
Number	1,213	15.0%	2,405	21.5%	4,845	20.6%	8,463	19.8%
Percent	14.3%		28.4%		57.3%		100.0%	
Own home by non-relative								
Number	449	5.5%	1,758	15.7%	6,767	28.8%	8,974	21.0%
Percent	5.0%		19.6%		75.4%		100.0%	
Other home by relative								
Number	1,240	15.3%	3,144	28.2%	6,009	25.6%	10,393	24.3%
Percent	11.9%		30.2%		57.8%		100.0%	
Other home by non-relative								
Number	561	6.9%	1,421	12.7%	4,579	19.5%	6,561	15.3%
Percent	8.5%		21.7%		69.8%		100.0%	
Nursery or pre-school								
Number	149	1.8%	221	2.0%	1,359	5.8%	1,728	4.0%
Percent	8.6%		12.8%		78.6%		100.0%	
Day care center								
Number	248	3.1%	141	1.3%	503	2.1%	892	2.1%
Percent	27.8%		15.9%		56.4%		100.0%	
Cooperative program								
Number	2	0.0%	64	0.6%	426	1.8%	492	1.2%
Percent	0.3%		13.0%		86.6%		100.0%	
Before/after school program								
Number	130	1.6%	281	2.5%	986	4.2%	1,397	3.3%
Percent	9.3%		20.1%		70.6%		100.0%	
Headstart								
Number	64	0.8%	37	0.3%	9	0.0%	110	0.3%
Percent	58.3%		33.5%		8.2%		100.0%	
ALL METHODS								
Number	3,122	38.5%	5,999	53.7%	14,944	63.6%	24,064	56.2%
Percent	13.0%		24.9%		62.1%		100.0%	
BASE NUMBER CHILDREN IN U.S.	8,094	100.0%	11,166	100.0%	23,482	100.0%	42,743	--

*Figures given are underestimated by about 11% due to high refusal rate on the variable income.

Relatives are the most common type of provider generally and constitute the mainstay care arrangement for the vulnerable "middle-income" group (i.e., children in households above poverty, but less than 200% of the poverty line).

Care in the home by non-relatives, comprised largely of occasional babysitting, is strongly linked to income. As we will see throughout the data, in-home babysitting is largely a white, middle- to upper-class phenomenon.

The differences in usage by income level rest mainly in the respective probabilities that children use care as opposed to how many hours of care they receive if they use it (Figure 4-3). Children from poor households who use the institutional forms of care (nursery schools, day care centers and before and after school programs) actually use more care, on the average, than their upper-income counterparts (Table IV-6). But they are less likely to use these forms of care purely for casual or social purposes where usage levels are low. Furthermore, both poor and marginal income households are, as we will see in subsequent sections, more likely to use in-home care arrangements in support of employment.

Usage Schedules

Child care usage schedules in home-based care are very broadly distributed across times of the day, days of the week and predictability of usage (Table IV-7). Day care center, nursery school and Head Start care is usually received during weekdays according to fixed schedules. A similar but weaker tendency toward fixed weekday usage is evident among children using care in non-relatives' homes.

Factoring out irregular usage, evening "babysitting" and weekend care, it is very noteworthy that no particular types of arrangements dominate either the "all day" or "fixed times" categories. This observation, coupled with

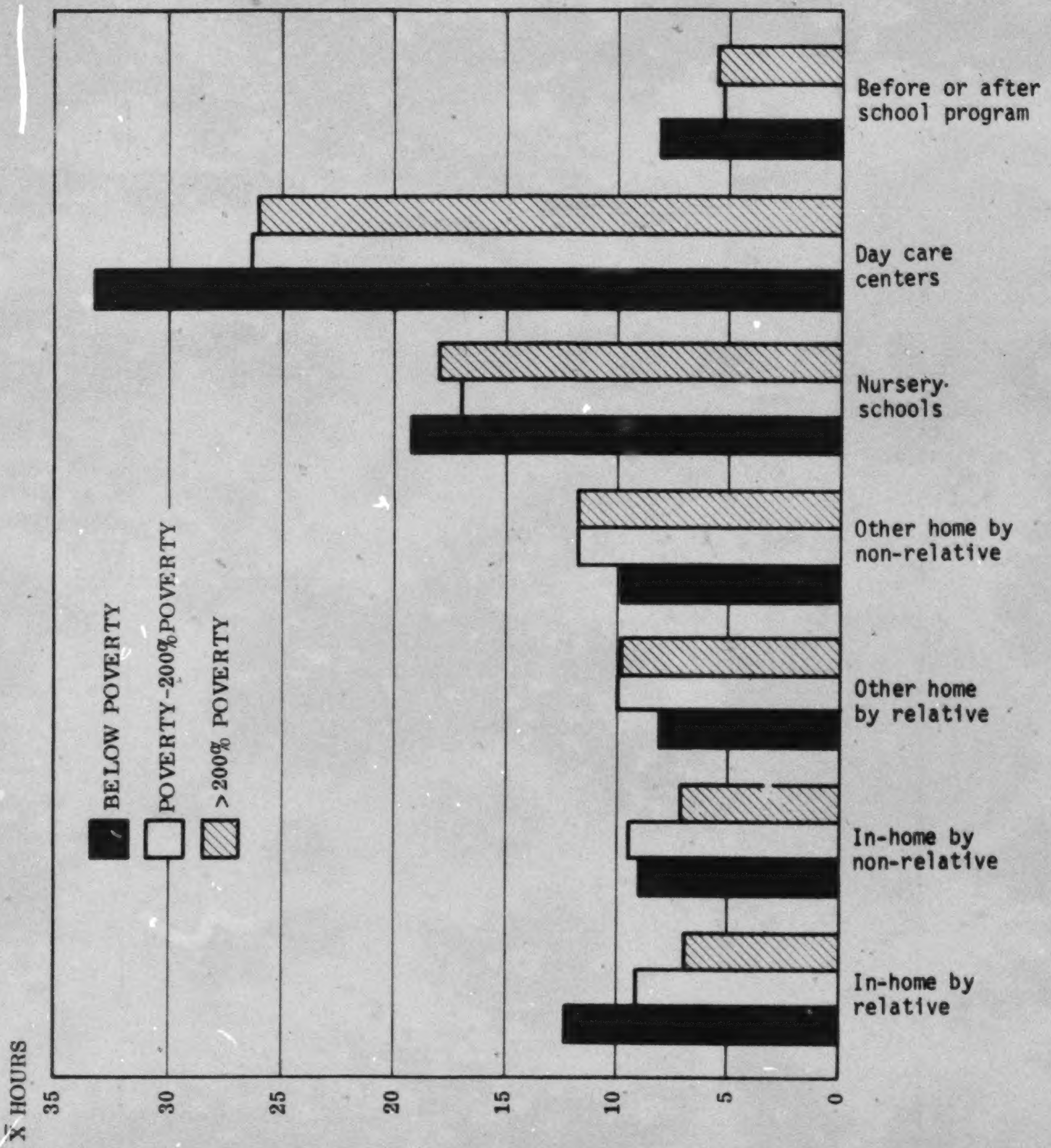

Figure 4-3. Mean Hours Used by Children Using One or More Hours Per Week by Household Income Level and Type of Care.

TABLE IV-6

MEAN LEVEL OF USAGE FOR CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR PER WEEK BY TYPE OF CARE AND HOUSEHOLD POVERTY STATUS

(Thousands of children including multiple methods)*

TYPE OF CARE	BELOW POVERTY		POVERTY TO 200% POVERTY		OVER 200% POVERTY		ALL INCOME CLASSES	
	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children
Own home by relative	12.2	1,213	9.0	2,405	6.9	4,845	8.2	8,463
Own home by non-relative	8.8	449	9.4	1,758	7.0	6,767	7.6	8,974
Other home by relative	8.1	1,240	9.9	3,144	9.8	6,009	9.7	10,393
Other home by non-relative	9.7	561	11.7	1,421	11.7	4,579	11.5	6,561
Nursery or pre-school	19.1	149	16.8	221	17.9	1,359	17.9	1,728
Day care center	33.2	248	26.2	141	25.8	503	27.9	892
Cooperative program	33.0	2	11.7	64	5.1	426	6.1	492
Before/after school program	8.0	130	5.2	281	5.4	986	5.6	1,397
Headstart	19.3	64	25.8	37	20.2	9	21.5	110
ALL METHODS	15.3	3,122	16.1	5,999	16.0	14,944	15.9	24,064

*Figures given as "projected children" are underestimated by about 11% due to a high refusal rate on the variable income.

TABLE IV-7

CHILDREN USING VARIOUS TYPES OF CARE BY SCHEDULE

Schedule	In Own Home		In Other Home		Nursery School	Day Care Center	Cooperative Program	Before/After School Program	Project Headstart
	By Relative	By Nonrelative	By Relative	By Nonrelative					
BY TIME OF DAY:									
ALL DAY									
Percent of Users	10.0	7.3	12.8	21.9	37.0	64.5	10.8	3.9	39.4
Percent of Population	2.4	1.7	3.6	3.8	1.5	1.3	.1	.1	.1
MORNINGS ONLY									
Percent of Users	4.1	2.5	3.9	7.7	46.6	7.7	21.9	1.6	33.5
Percent of Population	1.0	.6	1.1	1.3	1.9	.2	.2	.1	.1
AFTERNOONS ONLY									
Percent of Users	7.0	6.3	5.6	16.8	10.4	14.1	13.0	67.3	23.5
Percent of Population	1.7	1.4	1.6	2.9	.4	.3	.1	2.3	.1
EVENINGS ONLY									
Percent of Users	26.1	43.7	16.4	10.0	-	-	8.0	6.5	-
Percent of Population	6.2	10.0	4.6	1.7	-	-	.1	.2	-
OVERNIGHT ONLY									
Percent of Users	3.5	1.8	6.5	1.3	-	-	2.9	.3	-
Percent of Population	.8	.4	1.8	.2	-	-	-	-	-
VARYING TIMES									
Percent of Users	49.2	38.4	54.8	42.3	5.9	13.6	43.4	20.3	3.5
Percent of Population	11.7	8.8	15.5	7.4	.2	.3	.5	.7	-
BY DAYS OF WEEK:									
WEEKDAYS									
Percent of Users	26.9	22.9	27.0	59.5	91.4	95.0	64.4	80.6	100.0
Percent of Population	6.4	5.2	7.6	10.3	3.7	1.9	.7	2.8	.3
WEEKENDS									
Percent of Users	21.2	28.0	24.5	7.2	3.9	1.9	7.1	2.6	-
Percent of Population	5.0	6.4	6.9	1.2	.2	-	.1	.1	-
BOTH									
Percent of Users	50.3	48.3	47.4	32.8	4.5	1.4	26.5	16.8	-
Percent of Population	11.9	11.1	13.4	5.7	.2	-	.3	.6	-
BY REGULARITY:									
FIXED TIMES									
Percent of Users	15.5	16.8	14.2	28.4	88.0	90.4	29.3	62.8	97.5
Percent of Population	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.9	3.6	1.8	.3	2.1	.2
ROTATING TIMES									
Percent of Users	2.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	3.5	1.1	4.2	9.5	-
Percent of Population	.6	.4	.7	.4	.1	-	-	.3	-
IRREGULAR, PRED.									
Percent of Users	12.7	16.1	13.0	13.3	2.4	3.8	19.8	15.3	-
Percent of Population	3.0	3.7	3.7	2.3	.1	.1	.2	.5	-
IRREGULAR, UNPRED.									
Percent of Users	67.0	63.4	68.1	53.4	5.1	2.8	40.7	10.2	.5
Percent of Population	15.9	14.5	19.3	9.3	.2	.1	.5	.3	-
SPLIT TIMES									
Percent of Users	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
Percent of Population	.5	.5	.5	.4	-	-	-	.1	-
TOTAL (N)									
USERS	11.4M	11.0M	13.6M	8.3M	1.9M	1.0M	.5M	1.6M	.1M
POPULATION	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M

data presented below, can be interpreted to mean that there are no given methods of care uniquely geared to the full-time or heavy user. In other words, when we are thinking of care arrangements for children of working mothers, for example, it is patently incorrect to assume that they will probably use day care centers, family day care homes or any other particular type of "market care." Indeed, relatives and even in-home sitters command substantial portions of the full-time, "regular market."

We are not suggesting that there are no clear patterns or tendencies to be found in the distributions of usage levels within the methods. Indeed, day care centers, when used, are usually used full time (see Figure 4-4), whereas the great majority of home-based care users can be classified as light or casual consumers (e.g., fewer than 10 hours per week). But at the same time, it is important to keep in mind that residual levels of full-time and substantial users are to be found across our taxonomy of methods.

Table IV-8 gives the percentage distribution of children using care by type, level of usage and schedule. While this table contains a wealth of information, it may need some explaining. The variable "schedule regularity" (see Table IV-7) has been dichotomized into "fixed" versus all others ("not fixed") to permit a viable three-dimensional analysis. Distributions are tabulated across the page, and cells represent the respective percentages of the totals given in the rightmost margin. Since the table is based on households, two children, each with the same method and schedule would, of course, be represented by only one household.

The truly remarkable observation to be made from this table is that with the exception of "not fixed light usage," which falls almost exclusively into the home-based categories of care, there are no strong patterns of dominance between the methods. Apparently, child care usage among the moderate to heavy users is more nearly the product of circumstance and (as covered in Volume III)

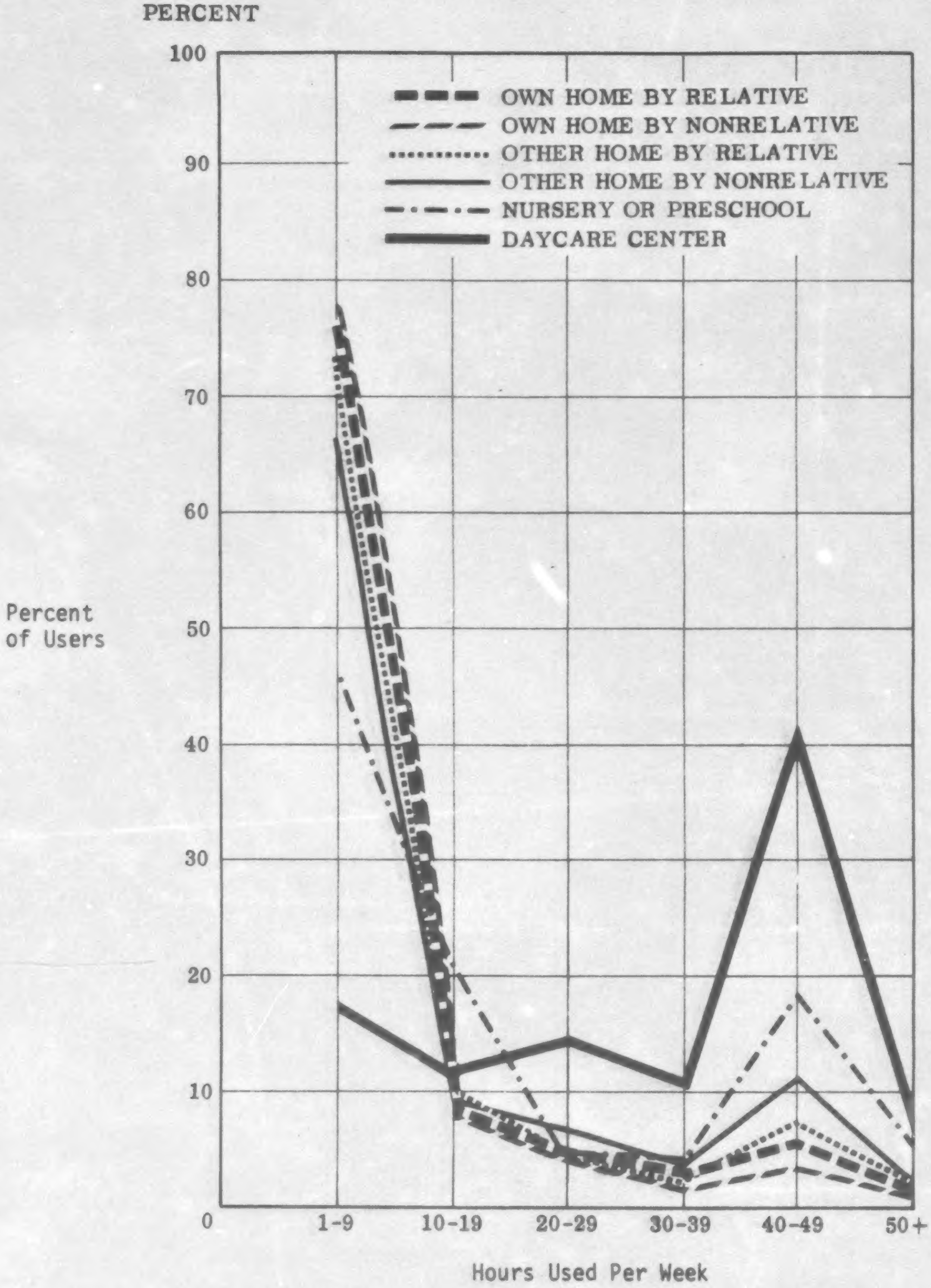

Figure 4-4. Ogive Distribution of Usage Levels of Children Averaging at Least One Hour Per by Method.

TABLE IV-8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN USING CARE BY SCHEDULE CLASS, USAGE LEVEL AND METHOD

Type of Care	Light Usage (Less than 10 hours/week)			Moderate Usage (10-29 hours/week)			Full-Heavy Usage (≥ 30 hours/week)			Projected Children
	Fixed Schedule	Not Fixed	Sub-Total	Fixed Schedule	Not Fixed	Sub-Total	Fixed Schedule	Not Fixed	Sub-Total	
Own Home by Relative										
Percent of Users	10.9	69.7	80.6	4.3	6.9	11.2	6.0	2.3	8.3	11,346,600
Percent of Population	2.6	16.5	19.1	1.0	1.6	2.6	1.4	.5	2.0	47,963,000
Own Home by Nonrelative										
Percent of Users	8.0	75.0	83.1	4.4	6.9	11.3	3.7	2.0	5.6	10,992,100
Percent of Population	1.8	17.2	19.0	1.0	1.6	2.6	.8	.5	1.3	47,963,000
Other Home by Relative										
Percent of Users	12.2	66.4	78.7	4.0	8.1	12.1	6.2	3.1	9.3	13,527,800
Percent of Population	3.5	18.8	22.3	1.1	2.3	3.4	1.7	.9	2.6	47,963,000
Other Home by Nonrelative										
Percent of Users	24.3	47.9	72.2	9.2	4.5	13.6	13.0	1.2	14.2	8,328,200
Percent of Population	4.2	8.3	12.5	1.6	.8	2.4	2.3	.2	2.5	47,963,000
Nursery or Preschool										
Percent of Users	44.4	3.6	48.0	23.1	1.5	24.7	26.5	.8	27.3	1,948,000
Percent of Population	1.8	.1	1.9	.9	.1	1.0	1.1	-	1.1	47,963,000
Day Care Center										
Percent of Users	11.5	6.2	17.7	20.0	6.2	26.2	54.9	1.3	56.2	950,800
Percent of Population	.2	.1	.4	.4	.1	.5	1.1	-	1.1	47,963,000
Cooperative Program										
Percent of Users	30.8	53.8	84.6	9.5	.5	10.0	5.4	-	5.4	546,000
Percent of Population	.4	.6	1.0	.1	-	.1	.1	-	.1	47,963,000
Before/After School Pgm.										
Percent of Users	56.5	23.3	79.8	15.4	3.8	19.2	1.0	-	1.0	1,637,900
Percent of Population	1.9	.8	2.7	.5	.1	.7	-	-	-	47,963,000
Project Headstart										
Percent of Users	13.3	.6	13.9	48.8	2.5	51.3	34.3	.5	34.8	121,200
Percent of Population	-	-	-	.1	-	.1	.1	-	.1	47,963,000

of personal preference as opposed to advantages inherent in any given method. The "U.S. system of child care," if the term applies at all, refers to an eclectic set of personal arrangements.

Usage by Age of Child

When the numbers of children using care are distributed by age (Table IV-9), a very tidy curve is evident, peaking at age four (e.g., four year olds represent 9.9% of all users, five year olds 9.1%). However, when the sizes of the respective cohort groups are taken into account, the picture is clouded somewhat since two year olds are the most likely to use care followed by four year olds, one year olds and then three year olds, etc. This phenomenon is analyzed further in Section V since there are confounding factors involved here.

The same basic pattern holds for the level of care used among children who use care (Table IV-10*). That is, two year olds use the most care, followed by four year olds. But three year olds who use care do so for more hours per week than one year olds.

The structure of usage levels is illustrated by Figure 4-6. When all users are considered, the amounts of care used in the home-based care types are associated only weakly with age. Center care and nursery school care, when used, are used substantially and predominantly by pre-school children. Before and after school care programs, by definition, are limited to the older children, and the amount used peaks at about the fifth grade.**

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*Cell entries in this table have been suppressed where, due to small samples, the standard errors of the means are greater than one third of the observed values.

**When mentally transforming age to school grade, the reader is reminded that the survey was taken in mid-1975. Children are thus one half year older than calendar-based cohort distributions. About half of the six year olds are actually "pre-schoolers."

TABLE IV-9

CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR OF CARE PER WEEK BY TYPE OF CARE AND AGE
(Thousands of children including multiple methods)

TYPE OF CARE	Age of Child in Years													
	Under 1		1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent
Own home by relative														
Number	767	23.7%	820	30.9%	864	27.0%	888	25.2%	848	23.6%	739	20.3%	785	22.3%
Percent	8.1%		8.7%		9.1%		9.4%		9.0%		7.8%		8.3%	
Own home by non-relative														
Number	527	16.3%	779	29.3%	992	31.0%	1,014	28.8%	1,045	29.1%	901	24.7%	889	25.3%
Percent	5.4%		8.0%		10.2%		10.4%		10.8%		9.3%		9.1%	
Other home by relative														
Number	833	25.7%	921	34.7%	1,055	33.0%	1,096	31.2%	1,157	32.2%	1,048'	28.8%	916	26.0%
Percent	7.4%		8.1%		9.3%		9.7%		10.2%		9.3%		8.1%	
Other home by non-relative														
Number	357	11.0%	591	22.2%	785	24.6%	743	21.1%	712	19.8%	648	17.8%	644	18.3%
Percent	5.1%		8.4%		11.1%		10.5%		10.1%		9.2%		9.1%	
Nursery or pre-school														
Number	28	0.9%	90	3.4%	181	5.7%	414	11.8%	627	17.5%	480	13.2%	72	2.0%
Percent	1.5%		4.7%		9.4%		21.6%		32.6%		25.0%		3.7%	
Day care center														
Number	10	0.3%	41	1.5%	88	2.8%	113	3.2%	227	6.4%	169	4.6%	97	2.8%
Percent	1.1%		4.3%		9.2%		11.9%		23.9%		17.8%		10.1%	
Cooperative program														
Number	41	1.3%	64	2.4%	78	2.4%	101	2.9%	94	2.6%	88	2.4%	27	0.8%
Percent	7.6%		11.9%		14.3%		18.7%		17.5%		16.4%		5.0%	
Before/after school program														
Number	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	0.4%	49	1.3%	90	2.6%
Percent	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.9%		3.1%		5.7%	
Headstart														
Number	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	16	0.5%	31	0.9%	37	1.0%	29	0.8%
Percent	0.0%		0.0%		1.8%		12.9%		25.3%		30.5%		23.7%	
ALL METHODS														
Number	1,589	49.1%	1,880	70.8%	2,373	74.3%	2,453	69.8%	2,621	73.0%	2,408	66.1%	2,236	63.6%
Percent	6.0%		7.1%		9.0%		9.3%		9.9%		9.1%		8.5%	
BASE NO. OF CHILDREN IN U.S.	3,239	100.0%	2,657	100.0%	3,195	100.0%	3,517	100.0%	3,588	100.0%	3,644	100.0%	3,517	100.0%

TABLE IV-9 (cont'd)

CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR OF CARE PER WEEK BY TYPE OF CARE AND AGE

Age of Child in Years														TOTAL	
7		8		9		10		11		12		13			
Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent	Projected Children	Percent
637 6.7%	18.3%	709 7.5%	20.8%	590 6.2%	16.5%	546 5.8%	14.7%	475 5.0%	11.8%	437 4.6%	11.5%	357 3.8%	9.9%	9,460 100.0%	19.7%
705 7.3%	20.3%	740 7.6%	21.8%	638 6.6%	17.8%	550 5.7%	14.8%	508 5.2%	12.6%	263 2.7%	6.9%	168 1.7%	4.7%	9,715 100.0%	20.3%
787 7.0%	22.6%	798 7.0%	23.5%	649 5.7%	18.1%	620 5.5%	16.7%	567 5.0%	14.1%	529 4.7%	13.9%	342 3.0%	9.5%	11,318 100.0%	23.6%
638 9.0%	18.3%	469 6.6%	13.8%	459 6.5%	12.8%	357 5.1%	9.6%	349 4.9%	8.7%	208 2.9%	5.5%	106 1.5%	2.9%	7,065 100.0%	14.7%
14 0.7%	0.4%	7 0.4%	0.2%	6 0.3%	0.2%	2 0.1%	0.1%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	1,921 100.0%	4.0%
103 10.8%	3.0%	34 3.6%	1.0%	36 3.7%	1.0%	22 2.3%	0.6%	11 1.1%	0.3%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	950 100.0%	2.0%
12 2.2%	0.3%	9 1.6%	0.3%	10 1.9%	0.3%	3 0.6%	0.1%	10 1.9%	0.2%	3 0.5%	0.1%	0 0.0%	0.0%	538 100.0%	1.1%
145 9.2%	4.2%	186 11.7%	5.5%	224 14.2%	6.3%	148 9.4%	4.0%	225 14.3%	5.6%	259 16.4%	6.8%	241 15.2%	6.7%	1,581 100.0%	3.3%
7 5.8%	0.2%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	0 0.0%	0.0%	121 100.0%	0.3%
1,944 7.4%	55.9%	1,859 7.1%	54.6%	1,772 6.7%	49.5%	1,534 5.8%	41.3%	1,539 5.8%	38.3%	1,184 4.5%	31.1%	965 3.7%	26.8%	26,356 100.0%	55.0%
3,477	100.0%	3,403	100.0%	3,578	100.0%	3,717	100.0%	4,023	100.0%	3,808	100.0%	3,600	100.0%	47,963	100.0%

TABLE IV-10

MEAN LEVEL OF USAGE FOR CHILDREN USING AT LEAST ONE HOUR PER WEEK BY TYPE OF CARE AND AGE

(Thousands of children)

TYPE OF CARE	Age of Child in Years															
	Under 1		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children
Own home by relative	7.4	767	5.2	820	10.8	864	7.8	888	7.5	848	7.1	739	9.4	785	6.9	637
Own home by non-relative	7.2	527	6.1	779	7.4	992	7.3	1,014	6.1	1,045	6.4	901	9.0	889	7.4	705
Other home by relative	7.3	833	8.5	921	10.7	1,055	8.1	1,096	8.8	1,157	10.4	1,048	10.0	916	10.8	787
Other home by non-relative	10.8	357	11.5	591	15.6	785	13.9	743	12.5	712	10.4	648	11.8	644	11.8	638
Nursery or pre-school					26.7	181	18.0	414	16.0	627	17.1	480	20.5	72	13.8	14
Day care center					23.8	88	32.6	113	31.5	227	30.4	169	34.3	97	31.7	103
Cooperative program					10.4	78	8.4	101	7.2	94	3.7	88				
Before/after school program													4.0	90	4.8	145
Headstart																
ALL METHODS	12.8	1,589	13.7	1,880	20.2	2,373	18.7	2,453	19.2	2,621	18.0	2,408	17.0	2,236	15.3	1,944

TYPE OF CARE	Age of Child in Years												TOTAL	
	8		9		10		11		12		13			
	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children	Mean Hours	Projected Children
Own home by relative	12.1	709	8.7	590	10.1	546	8.6	475	8.5	437	12.6	357	8.6	9,460
Own home by non-relative	7.0	740	8.9	638	8.7	550	8.5	508	8.0	263	15.4	168	7.5	9,715
Other home by relative	11.4	798	9.0	649	10.3	620	13.0	567	11.1	529	7.9	342	9.7	11,318
Other home by non-relative	10.6	469	10.8	459	7.9	357	10.9	349	11.2	208	6.5	106	11.8	7,065
Nursery or pre-school													17.9	1,921
Day care center													28.3	950
Cooperative program													6.6	538
Before/after school program	4.7	186	5.2	224	5.6	148	7.0	225	6.0	259	6.3	241	5.7	1,581
Headstart													21.3	121
ALL METHODS	15.8	1,859	13.2	1,772	13.5	1,534	13.9	1,539	13.2	1,184	12.4	965	16.1	26,356

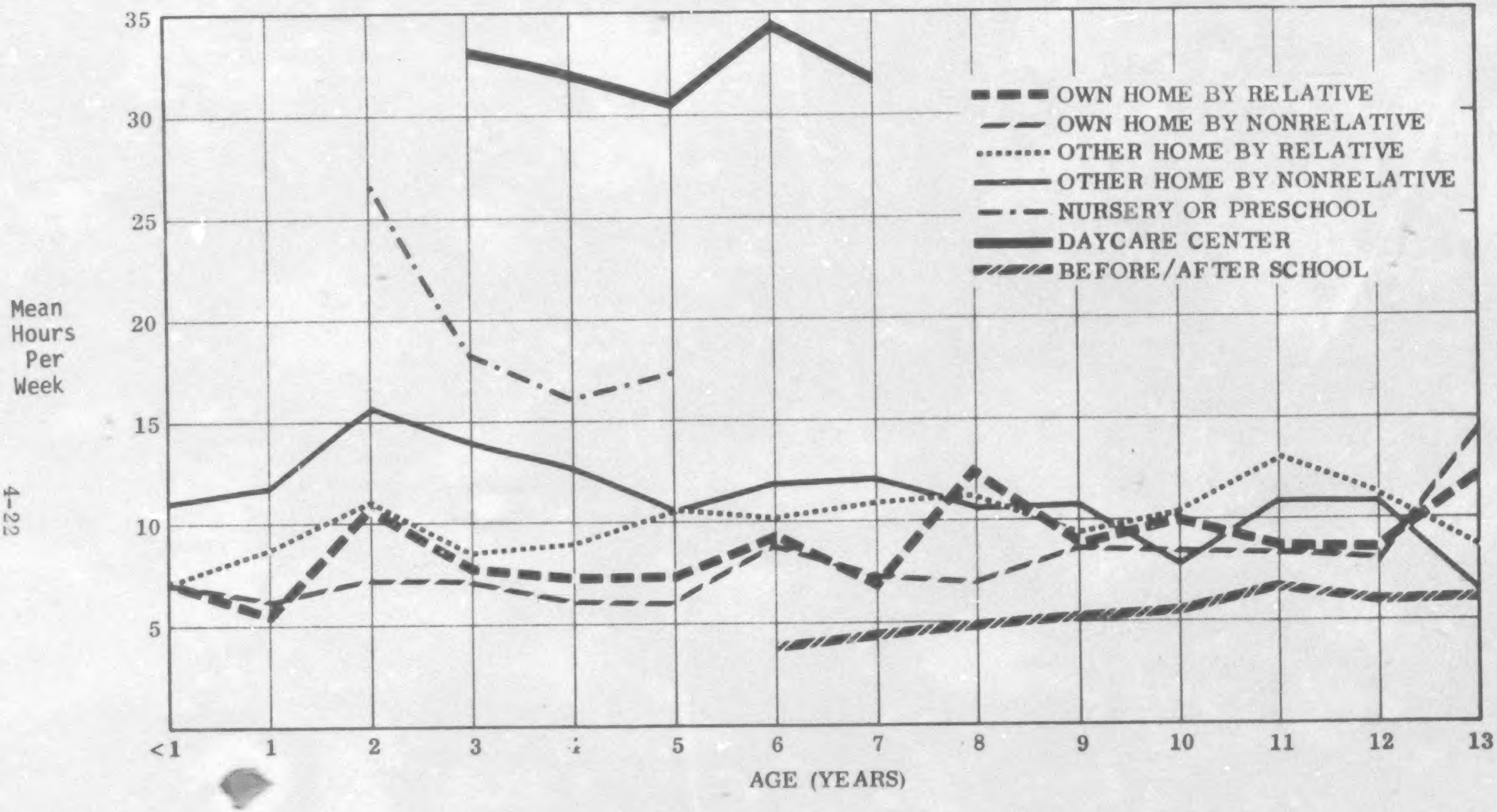

Figure 4-6. Mean Hours Per Week Used By Type and Age of Child.

Supplemental Data

Additional tabulations giving projected numbers of children receiving the various methods of care by age and selected household demographic variables are included in the Appendix at the end of this report.

Section V

HOURS USED PER CAPITA: A SUMMARY USAGE INDEX

Overview

If the reader will permit us, with appropriate apologies, to speak of a "typical" child under 14, he or she would receive about 8.7 hours of care per week from providers outside of the nuclear family. The black child, however, would receive about an hour more (9.9), and the Spanish child nearly an hour less (8.0). A child whose mother works full time would receive over 20 hours per week versus about four hours for his "typical" counterpart whose mother does not work at all.

If it is dangerous to speak of the typical child, the concept of per capita hours used (mean hours per week based on all children users and non-users) is still probably the clearest summary statistic for illustrating the major determinants of consumption as well as the distribution of usage by types of care. This chapter is based in its entirety on data representing observed usage expressed in hours per child in the population and derived as:

$$\overline{X}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{9397}\left(HR_{ij} \cdot WGT_i\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{9397} WGT_i}$$

Where:

i = index for children (observations)
j = index for methods of care
HR = hours used per week
WGT = probability weight assigned to the i^{th} child

In the preceding section, it was noted that the simple probabilities of usage tend to be misleading. Although the per capita figures in this section by definition incorporate both the number using child care and the hours consumed, they should not be construed to indicate whether a given method of care, when used, is used more (or less) hours per week than others.

Viewed on the whole, the breakdown of the national child care hours (Figure 5-1) is dominated, as one would expect, by care delivered in homes (80.1%). The modal category, care in relatives' homes, comprises about a quarter of all care, and is correlative proof that, as we shall later see, care by relatives frequently serves as a formal and substantial arrangement in support of employment.

About a fifth of all care is delivered in an institutional or "program-type" setting, although we reiterate the caveat that the nature of before and after school care cannot be contradistinguished with certainty from the other types of care.

A National Estimate of Total Care Hours

Based on the entire sample projection of 47.96 million children living in homes in the coterminous United States and the observed sample means, estimates of the magnitude of the national child care effort can be made by type of care, as shown in Table V-1.

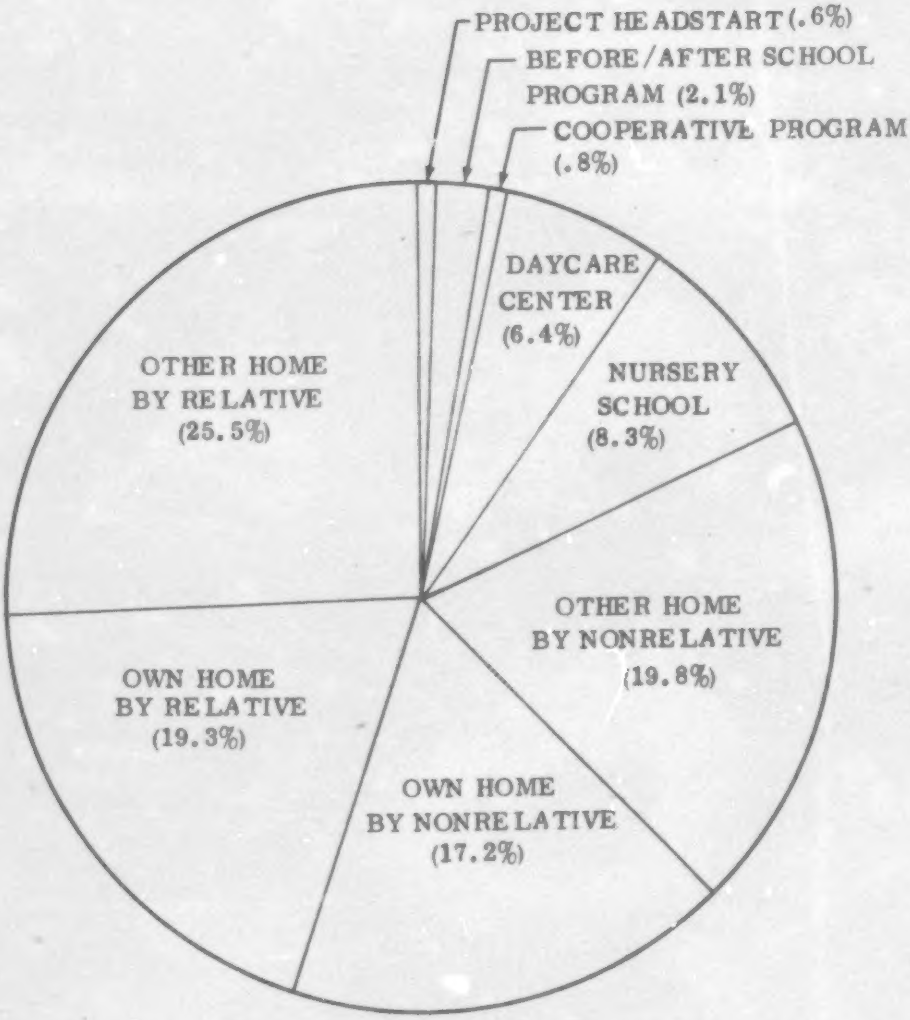

Figure 5-1. **Distribution of Total Child Care Hours Delivered by Type of Care.**

TABLE V-1

ESTIMATED TOTAL CHILD CARE HOURS DELIVERED BY TYPE
(millions of hours)

Type	Per Week	Per Annum
In home by relative	80.4	964.2
In home by non-relative	71.8	861.6
In relatives' homes	106.7	1,278.8
In non-relatives' homes	83.1	997.3
Nursery schools	34.4	412.2
Day care centers	26.9	323.2
Cooperative programs	3.5	42.5
Before/after school program	9.0	107.8
Headstart	2.6	30.7
Total, all methods	418.3*	5,019.3

*Standard error estimated at 8.4 million.

Levels of Usage by Age of Child

Figure 5-2 represents, in ogive form, per capita usage for all methods of care by age of child. An accompanying Table (V-2)* gives a detailed breakdown by age and method of care.

Quite obviously, child care usage is influenced strongly by age. In general, the levels of usage portray a skewed curve peaking at age two and descending, monotonically, as the children age, enter school and also become more capable of caring for themselves.

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*Figures given in this and other tables in this section are extended to four decimal places to permit examination of tails. However, only approximately one decimal place is significant at the .05 level.

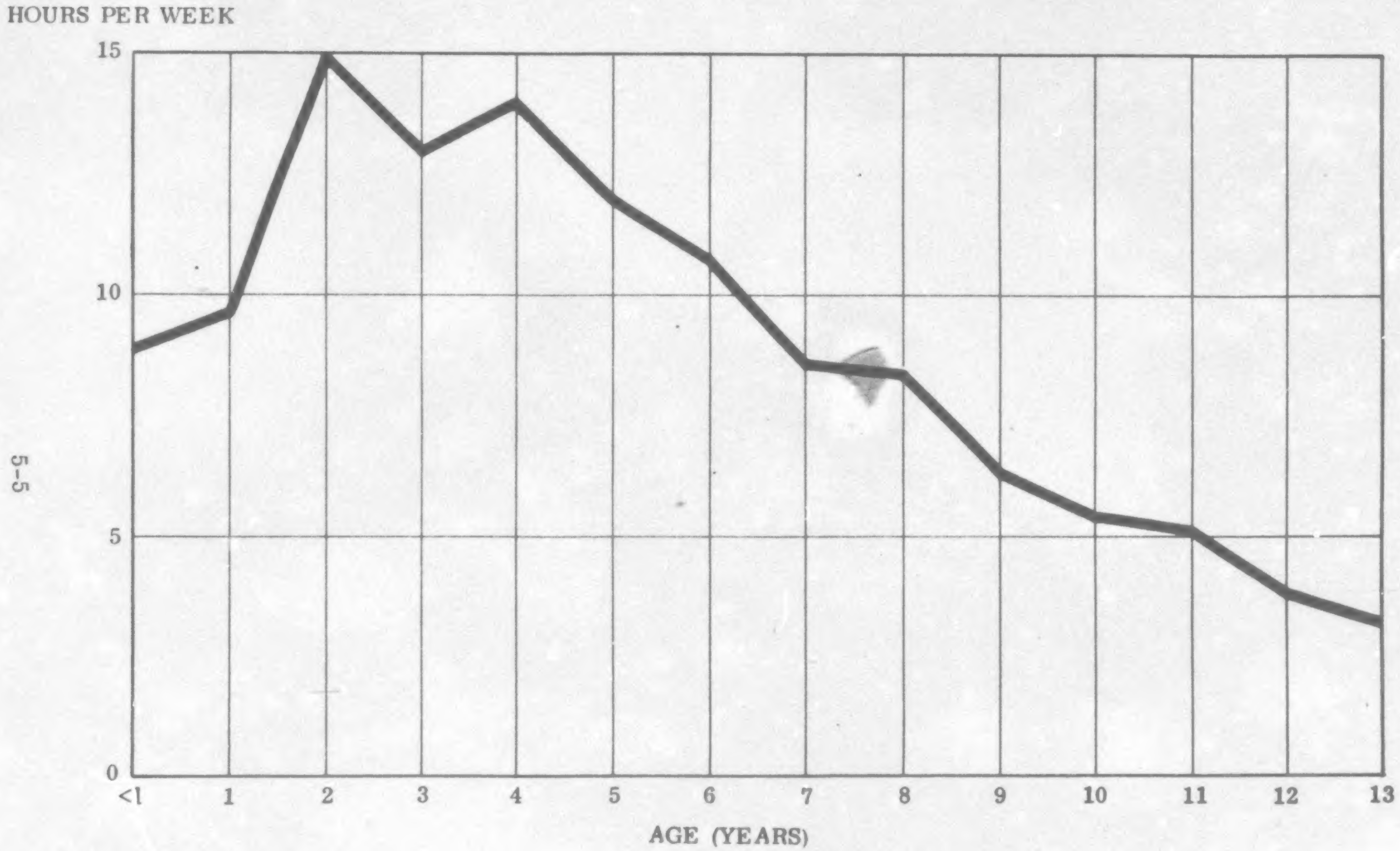

Figure 5-2. Per Capita Usage of all Methods of Care by Age of Child.

TABLE V-2

CHILD CARE USAGE BY METHOD AND AGE OF CHILD
(per capita hours per week)

AGE OF CHILD:	IN CHILD'S OWN HOME		IN ANOTHER HOME		NURSERY SCHOOL	DAYCARE CENTER	COOPERATIVE PROGRAM	BEFORE/AFTR SCHOOL PGM	PROJECT HEADSTART	TOTAL, ALL METHODS
	RELATIVE	NON-RELATIVE	RELATIVE	NON-RELATIVE						
UNDER 1	2.4556	1.5948	2.7043	1.7169	0.2232	0.0291	0.1521	0.0	0.0	8.8760
ONE	1.5956	1.7775	2.8660	2.5676	0.4709	0.2647	0.0730	0.0	0.0	9.6153
TWO	2.9180	2.2987	3.4512	3.8285	1.5148	0.6556	0.2485	0.0	0.0262	14.9415
THREE	1.9585	2.0942	2.4940	2.9223	2.1198	1.0518	0.2403	0.0	0.1214	13.0023
FOUR	1.7713	1.7781	2.7865	2.4835	2.7997	1.9949	0.1897	0.0129	0.1744	13.9911
FIVE	1.4446	1.5713	2.9877	1.8565	2.2557	1.4061	0.0894	0.1051	0.1940	11.9104
SIX	2.0858	2.2796	2.5208	2.1188	0.4191	0.9389	0.0334	0.1024	0.1990	10.6978
SEVEN	1.2281	1.4946	2.4093	2.1702	0.0541	0.9379	0.0130	0.2000	0.0058	8.5129
EIGHT	2.4925	1.4654	2.5271	1.4566	0.1029	0.1167	0.0056	0.2565	0.0	8.4242
NINE	1.4300	1.5455	1.5544	1.3778	0.0082	0.1642	0.0231	0.3227	0.0	6.4259
TEN	1.4484	1.2258	1.6776	0.7626	0.0004	0.1112	0.0026	0.2236	0.0	5.4522
ELEVEN	1.0156	1.0251	1.6910	0.9453	0.0	0.0319	0.0079	0.3900	0.0	5.1068
TWELVE	0.9494	0.5509	1.3534	0.5386	0.0	0.0	0.0137	0.4057	0.0	3.8117
THIRTEEN	1.2503	0.6064	0.7528	0.1910	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4237	0.0	3.2242
TOTAL	1.6754	1.4970	2.2238	1.7328	0.7163	0.5616	0.0738	0.1873	0.0534	8.7214

UNCO

The exception to an otherwise smooth curve occurs between the ages three and four, at which point day care center and, particularly, nursery school usage rises, often for school-readiness or social purposes. The ages five and six represent entry into the school system, beginning with kindergartens in communities which offer them.

The rather strong peak at age two (particularly when compared with the drop at age three) is an interesting one. The strongest explanation lies in the fact that two year olds have a higher probability of having a working mother than do three year olds (Table V-3). At the same time, two year olds are less likely to live in two-parent households than are one year olds.

Age two is strongly associated with the entry or re-entry of the mother into the job market. It is also probable that this age represents an oft-held cultural threshold minimum for first leaving a child away from his mother and outside of the home. And there may be just a grain of truth to the stereotype of the "terrible twos," often acknowledged to be the phase of development most demanding on parents.

Three year olds, by contrast, are more likely to have infant siblings, thus tending to preclude their mothers' employment. It is also probably true that younger children (up to, perhaps, age eight or nine) are more likely to live in households with younger age structures and are more likely to receive some forms of in-home care adjunctive to their siblings needs. Of final note, three year olds are slightly more likely than two year olds to have siblings old enough to provide some intra-household care.

TABLE V-3

OBSERVED PROBABILITY THAT RESPONDENT WORKS OR IS CURRENTLY MARRIED (SPOUSE PRESENT) BY AGE OF CHILD

Age of Child	Probability that:	
	Mother works	Mother is married
Under 1	.17	.89
1	.23	.87
2	.33	.84
3	.28	.82
4	.29	.83
5	.30	.82
6	.34	.83
7	.36	.79
8	.33	.79
9	.34	.80
10	.39	.81
11	.42	.80
12	.39	.82
13	.38	.79

With the exception of before and after school care, which increases by age, the methods of care vary by age of child, each declining as the child progresses through school age. But several structural differences underlying the usage patterns are evident:

- Day care centers and nursery schools are strongly age dependent, embracing primarily pre-schoolers. The fact that "day care center" use extends further into the upper ages, notably through seven year olds, is probably perceptual or semantical rather than actual. That is, regardless of the nature of the care itself, respondents were less likely to call care received by a six or seven year old "nursery school." Neither of these care methods are used substantially by infants.

- Care in the home by non-relatives, comprised largely of occasional babysitting, is the most stable (least dependent on age) throughout the distribution.

- Care in relatives' homes is also comparatively independent of age. Moreover, in terms of total usage, it is the most prominent arrangement made for the care of infants.

- Care in non-relatives' homes most closely approximates the overall distribution of care, a fact which probably can be interpreted to denote versatility of usage mode.

It is interesting, although unexplained, that the two forms of "other home" care — by relatives and by non-relatives — tend to be complementary. That is, for years of age in which one goes up, the other tends to go down. The trend is a weak one, however.

Levels of Usage by Race

Differences in use (both overall and among the various methods) are also evidenced in the data (Table V-4) by race, with whites, blacks and those considering themselves as Spanish each showing distinct tendencies:

- In home care by non-relatives (especially occasional baby-sitting) is predominantly a white phenomenon. As will be noted below, it is also strongly linked to the household income level. Thus, in-home care by non-relatives is dominated by the white middle class.
- Spanish children, while using less care overall, receive care more often from relatives. They are underrepresented in the nursery school and "in-home-by-non-relative" forms of care.
- Blacks also receive more care by relatives and are substantially overrepresented in day care centers, nursery schools and Head Start programs—all three institutional forms of care. It is probably noteworthy that these forms of care are also influenced most by federal funding and presence.

In each case, these differences can be considered statistically strong.

Income Status as a Determinant of Usage

To the extent that income and employment are related, one would expect child care usage to increase as income increases. Furthermore, one would expect that the availability of money would impact the choice of care used. Both of these hypotheses are confirmed by the data (Table V-5).

TABLE V-4

CHILD CARE USAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
(per capita hours per week)

CHILD'S RACE:	IN CHILD'S OWN HOME RELATIVE	IN CHILD'S OWN HOME NON-RELATIVE	IN ANOTHER HOME RELATIVE	IN ANOTHER HOME NON-RELATIVE	NURSERY SCHOOL	DAYCARE CENTER	COOPERATIVE PROGRAM	BEFORE/AFTR SCHOOL PGM	PROJECT HEADSTART	TOTAL, ALL METHODS
WHITE	1.3919	1.7047	2.1324	1.7736	0.6951	0.4022	0.0733	0.2006	0.0358	8.4137
BLACK	2.2799	0.9662	2.8918	1.6455	1.0034	0.6530	0.0319	0.1393	0.1314	9.9474
SPANISH	1.9019	0.6928	3.0516	1.1126	0.2320	0.1255	0.1246	0.2022	0.0683	7.9819
OTHER/DK	3.2176	1.2114	0.7047	2.6458	0.7086	1.7245	0.1368	0.1393	0.0433	9.9357
TOTAL	1.6754	1.4970	2.2238	1.7328	0.7163	0.5616	0.0738	0.1973	0.0534	8.7214

UNCO

TABLE V-5

CHILD CARE USAGE BY HOUSEHOLD POVERTY STATUS
(hours per week per child)

INCOME LEVEL	IN CHILD'S OWN HOME		IN ANOTHER HOME		NURSERY SCHOOL	DAYCARE CENTER	COOPERATIVE PROGRAM	BEFORE/AFTR SCHOOL PGM	PROJECT HEADSTART	TOTAL, ALL METHODS
	RELATIVE	NON-RELATIVE	RELATIVE	NON-RELATIVE						
BELOW PV	1.8133	0.4374	1.2208	0.6741	0.3512	1.0149	0.0069	0.1274	0.1528	5.7987
<200%	1.9368	1.4048	2.7106	1.4818	0.3329	0.3318	0.0669	0.1314	0.0851	8.4821
>200%	1.3975	2.0197	2.4485	2.2650	1.0366	0.5527	0.0429	0.2281	0.0377	10.0489
UNKNOWN	2.1526	0.9855	1.7266	1.5179	0.6612	0.3898	0.1065	0.2160	0.0373	7.7933
TOTAL	1.6754	1.4970	2.2238	1.7328	0.7163	0.5616	0.0738	0.1873	0.0534	8.7214

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First, households earning at least twice as much money (200%) as the poverty level use about twice as much care as those below poverty. Only among the federally impacted institutional settings (nursery/day care centers and Head Start) do the poor consume more care than those between poverty and 200% of poverty.

The "marginal-income" household (not poor, but within 200% of poverty) represents the biggest consumer of care by relatives, while the use of care by non-relatives correlates linearly with income.

It should be pointed out that although the differences observed by race are intertwined with those by income, the analyses made in this text tend to hold independently.

Employment of the Respondent

As the reader will recall, more than 80% of the respondents are married, nearly all are women and only about 6% of the spouses (where present) are unemployed. Hence, the employment status of the respondent (e.g., mother) is a virtual, but not perfect, measure of household "full employment" as well as of the respondent herself.

The weekly number of hours worked by the respondent (including zero in the case of those not employed) is by far the best independent predictor of overall usage (Figure 5-3 and Table V-6). In general, this relationship is linear.

Among the various methods, the strongest relationships occur with the "other home" care groups (relatives' homes and non-relatives' homes). The relatively high intercept (1.35 hours per week) for those not employed and using in-home-by-relative care underscores the observation that this

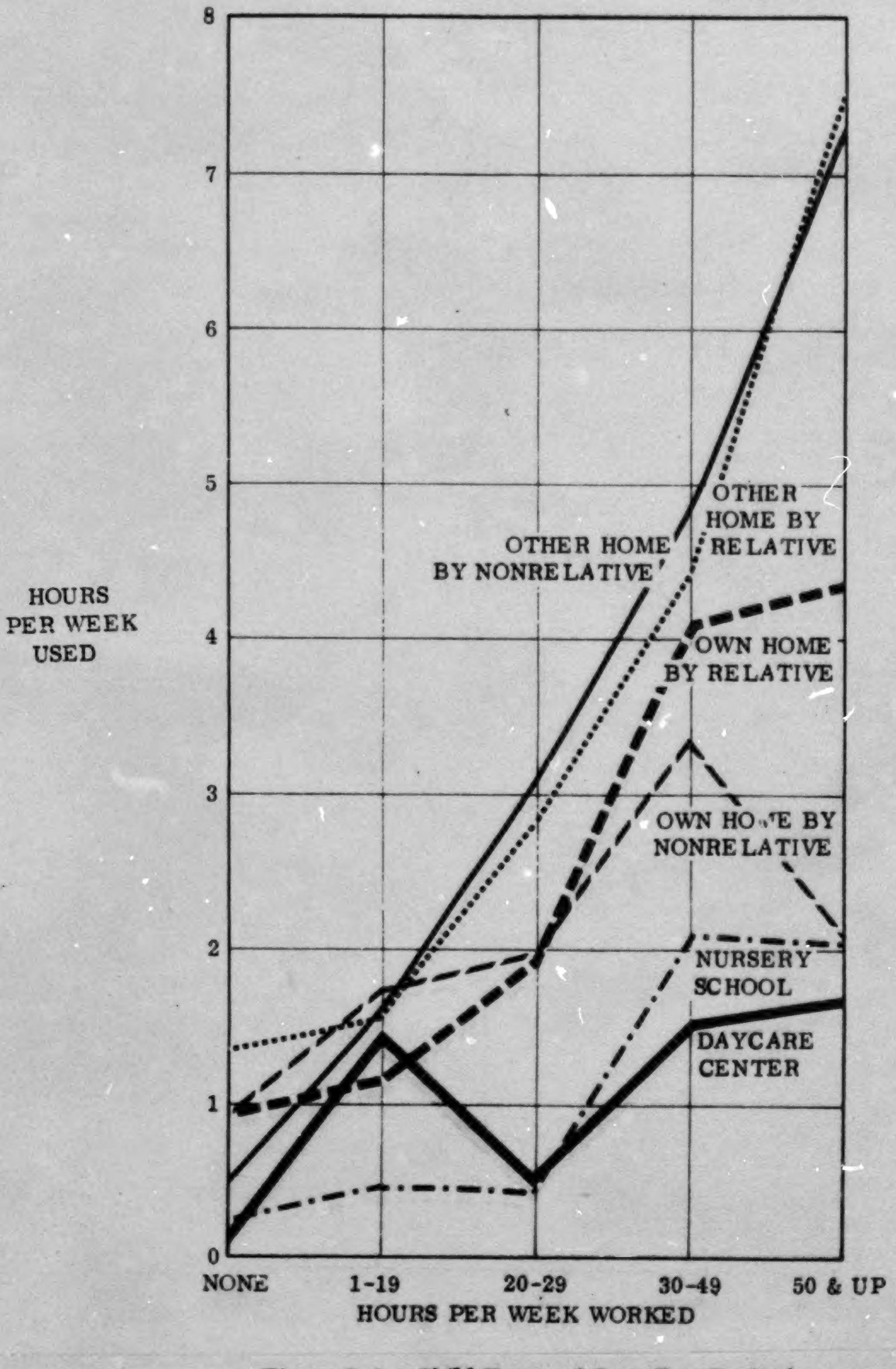

Figure 5-3. Child Hours of Care Per Capita by Employment Level of the Mother.

TABLE V-6

CHILD CARE USAGE OF CHILDREN BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED BY RESPONDENT
(weekly hours per capita)

HOURS WORKED	IN CHILD'S OWN HOME		IN ANOTHER HOME		NURSERY SCHOOL	DAYCARE CENTER	COOPERATIVE PROGRAM	BEFORE/AFTR SCHOOL PGM	PROJECT HEADSTART	TOTAL, ALL METHODS
	RELATIVE	NON-RELATIVE	RELATIVE	NON-RELATIVE						
NONE	0.8904	0.8741	1.3501	0.4715	0.2752	0.1228	0.0568	0.1634	0.0631	4.2676
1-19	1.1877	1.7391	1.5884	1.6062	0.5119	1.4481	0.1497	0.1127	0.0137	8.3575
20-29	1.8563	1.9777	2.7993	3.0741	0.4487	0.5215	0.1757	0.2031	0.0779	11.1344
30-49	4.0527	3.3148	4.4127	4.8340	2.1274	1.5478	0.0673	0.2681	0.0337	20.6585
50 & UP	4.2604	2.0788	7.5775	7.3282	2.0654	1.6817	0.1521	0.3333	0.0289	25.5063
TOTAL	1.6754	1.4970	2.2238	1.7328	0.7163	0.5616	0.0738	0.1873	0.0534	8.7214

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arrangement is used for differing purposes in a variety of usage modes. Usage of care in non-relatives' homes, however, appears to be controlled almost entirely by the parent's circumstance. That is, the dominant factor is employment.

Perhaps more important, the "other-home" forms of care account for well over half of the total care received by children whose mothers work 50 or more hours per week. Care in the child's home by relatives also continues to rise as the parents' work schedule exceeds the "normal" work week (defined here as 30-49 hours per week). Thus, it is fair to say that these three methods constitute the mainstay arrangements used by the "heavily employed."

In contrast, the in-home (by non-relative) babysitting model is much less frequently found to be a satisfactory arrangement for the "heavily employed." Also, this form of care constitutes, if only barely, the modal form of care used by mothers working between one and 19 hours per week.

The rather irregular patterns of nursery school and day care center usage are interesting in that they appear to correspond to stereotypical types of schedules. That is, there are peaks at one-19 hours and 30-49 hours, representing, perhaps, some tendency for institutional settings to offer regular business hours in either the "mornings only," "afternoons only" (e.g., half day) or full-day modes.

Section VI

CHARACTERISTICS OF 'SUBSTANTIAL' USERS

Discussion

Our analysis thus far has focused on the population as a whole. But when we think of child care, whether we are interested in the welfare of children, the impact upon family economics or structure, the role of women or of system-wide policy, we tend to think not of occasional babysitting or the sharing of responsibilities among friends or relatives. Rather, we are probably interested in children and households using some minimum amount of care — enough to satisfy the popular perception of "child care user."

This section is devoted to an examination of the consumption patterns of those who use 10 or more hours per week. As we shall see by the data, 10 hours per week represents a significant node in the distribution of hours used. Not only were respondents likely to report hours in multiples of five (e.g., more children were reported to use 10 hours than the sum of those using 11, 12, 13 and 14 hours), but the demographic characteristics of users, the reasons for use and the characteristics of usage (e.g., times used, schedule, etc.) each begin to shift distributional proportions at about 10 hours. If 10 hours tends to satisfy our concept of "substantial" usage, however, the selection of this as a dividing line must still be considered basically arbitrary.

The reader is cautioned that "10 hours per week" is defined separately in this section for households and children. Where tables present distributions of households, the criterion for selection was that households reported 10 or more total child care hours (the sum of the hours of all applicable children). This statistic is meaningful in interpreting the impact of child care on household economics and in assessing the child care requirements of households. It should not, however, be construed to represent total provider hours, especially not in the case of home-based care.

Children, on the other hand, were qualified if they used 10 or more hours of any given method of care. From the standpoint of the child, this definition is reasonably indicative of the impact of care in his or her total environment.

About three in 10 households report using a "main method" of care at least 10 hours per week, distributed according to Table VI-1. Entries into this table are mutually exclusive, and the absolute projections shown represent only main methods (e.g., a household using two or more methods 10 or more hours per week would appear only once).

TABLE VI-1

HOUSEHOLDS USING MAIN METHODS OF CARE 10 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK

Method	Percent of Users (households)	Percent of Population	Projected Households
Own home by relative	19.7	6.0	1,465,800
Own home by nonrelative	15.8	4.8	1,178,500
Other home by relative	25.2	7.7	1,876,500
Other home by nonrelative	20.2	6.2	1,502,500
Nursery or preschool	8.8	2.7	659,800
Day Care Center	6.3	1.9	471,200
Cooperative program	.7	.2	53,100
Before/after school	2.4	.7	177,600
Headstart	.9	.3	70,800
	(100.0%)	(30.5%)	

A Profile of Substantial Users

On the basis of demographics, these "substantial user households" are distributed quite differently from the overall sample population. Table VI-2 gives the proportion of households with employed mothers using their respective main methods at least 10 hours per week. As the reader may recall from Section III, just under 37% of the respondents were employed either full- or part-time. Substantial users of all of the main methods are much more likely to be employed.

TABLE VI-2

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING MAIN METHODS OF CARE 10 OR MORE HOURS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Main Method	Employed	Not Employed	Total
In own home:			
By relative	50.9%	49.1%	100.0%
By non-relative	56.0	44.0	100.0
In other home:			
By relative	58.3	41.7	100.0
By non-relative	86.8	13.2	100.0
Nursery school	61.5	38.5	100.0
Day care center	78.1	21.9	100.0
Headstart	(15.8)	(84.2)	100.0
Baseline percent (entire sample)	37.7	63.3	100.0

The strongest association is found among users of care in non-relatives' homes. Fully 87% of these users are employed. The weakest relationship (other than Head Start, which is influenced by programmatic objectives, eligibility and a small sample space) is evident for households using in-home-by-relative care.

Significant, albeit weaker, differences can be observed by marital status (Table VI-3). Married households (82% of the sample) are approximately represented proportionally among users of in-home-by-non-relative, in relative's home, nursery school and before and after school categories. Day care center users and persons using relatives in the home are much less likely to be married.

TABLE VI-3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING MAIN METHODS 10 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK BY RESPONDENT'S MARITAL STATUS

Main Method	Current Status		Total
	Married	Not Married	
In own home:			
By relative	66.8%	33.2%	100.0%
By non-relative	82.1	17.9	100.0
In other home:			
By relative	78.9	21.1	100.0
By non-relative	71.1	28.9	100.0
Nursery schools	77.8	22.2	100.0
Day care centers	62.9	37.1	100.0
Before and after school	76.0	24.0	100.0
Headstart	(40.3)	(59.8)	100.0
Percent in population (entire sample)	82.2	17.8	100.0

Both the poor and the near-poor are more likely to use in-home-by-relative care (Table VI-4), while the incidence of substantial use of care in relatives' homes is highest among marginal or near-poor households.

Marginal households are underrepresented in each of the three more formal types of care (i.e., non-relatives' homes, nursery schools and centers). Presumably, these households can least afford to pay for care in institutional settings and are not, at the same time, considered needy enough to get much help from subsidies. By the same token, the disproportionately high incidence of day care center usage by the poor is indicative of the federal presence.

TABLE VI-4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING MAIN METHODS OF CARE 10 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK BY POVERTY LEVEL

Main Method	Below Poverty	Within 200% of Poverty	Above 200% of Poverty	Total
In own home:				
By relative	18.4%	30.0%	51.7%	100.0%
By non-relative	4.3	22.2	73.5	100.0
In other home:				
By relative	10.2	30.9	58.9	100.0
By non-relative	10.1	19.1	70.9	100.0
Nursery schools	8.3	10.0	81.7	100.0
Day care centers	25.5	16.2	58.2	100.0
Percent in population (entire sample)	14.9	24.4	60.7	100.0

Regardless of the respective proportions in the baseline population, it is clear that most substantial child care users have incomes double the poverty levels or more. The principal explanation is, of course, the higher probability of full household employment.

Usage Schedules of "Substantial" Users

In Section IV, the distribution for all users was presented by three schedule variables (page 4-14). Table VI-5, on the following page, presents a similar distribution which is limited to children using 10 or more hours in the respective methods. With much of the casual usage eliminated, the "regularity" of usage of all the methods tends to gravitate about the weekday fixed-type schedules, so that we may now begin to get a picture of when moderate to heavy usage occurs.

Tables VI-6 through VI-11 give distributions of children using methods by level of usage and according to whether the schedule is fixed. In addition, distributions within each of these cells are given by age category.* On the basis of these tables as well as Table VI-5, it is clear that even among full-time-equivalent users, in-home care and care in relatives' homes frequently occurs according to irregular or varying schedules.

There are two plausible explanations. First, it is likely that many households use these methods full time in support of work and also for occasional social purposes in the evenings or during weekends. Second, it is probable that the more institutional forms of care do not offer sufficient flexibility to meet the needs of mothers working odd shifts or irregular schedules.

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*In interpreting distributions by age, bear in mind that the cells are not equal in size.

TABLE VI-5

PERCENT OF CHILDREN USING CARE AT LEAST 10 HOURS PER WEEK BY SCHEDULE

Schedule	In Own Home		In Other Home		Nursery School	Day Care Center	Cooperative Program	Before/ After School Program	Project Headstart
	By Relative	By Nonrelative	By Relative	By Nonrelative					
BY TIME OF DAY:									
ALL DAY									
Percent of Users	36.3	32.6	37.0	60.8	61.1	72.9	61.7	10.1	42.0
Percent of Population	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.9	1.3	1.2	.1	.1	.1
MORNINGS ONLY									
Percent of Users	5.8	3.0	3.4	6.7	26.2	5.9	35.2	3.6	32.1
Percent of Population	.3	.1	.2	.3	.6	.1	.1	-	.1
AFTERNOONS ONLY									
Percent of Users	10.1	11.8	6.6	12.0	8.3	11.9	-	67.3	22.5
Percent of Population	.5	.5	.4	.6	.2	.2	-	.5	-
EVENINGS ONLY									
Percent of Users	11.1	13.5	9.2	3.1	-	-	-	2.5	-
Percent of Population	.5	.5	.5	.1	-	-	-	-	-
OVERNIGHT ONLY									
Percent of Users	4.4	4.5	10.0	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of Population	.2	.2	.6	.1	-	-	-	-	-
VARYING TIMES									
Percent of Users	31.4	34.5	33.8	16.2	4.5	9.1	3.1	16.5	3.4
Percent of Population	1.4	1.3	2.0	.8	.1	.1	-	.1	-
BY DAYS OF WEEK:									
WEEKDAYS									
Percent of Users	50.0	47.8	41.3	81.1	95.3	98.8	61.3	71.4	100.0
Percent of Population	2.3	1.8	2.4	3.9	2.0	1.6	.1	.5	.2
WEEKENDS									
Percent of Users	6.6	10.2	18.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	6.2	.3	-
Percent of Population	.3	.4	1.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-
BOTH									
Percent of Users	40.9	41.7	39.1	16.1	2.2	-	19.0	28.3	-
Percent of Population	1.9	1.6	2.3	.8	-	-	-	.2	-
BY REGULARITY:									
FIXED TIMES									
Percent of Users	53.5	51.9	45.9	74.0	93.8	93.8	61.3	74.0	97.1
Percent of Population	2.5	2.0	2.7	3.6	2.0	1.5	.1	.5	.2
ROTATING TIMES									
Percent of Users	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.2	.4	-	5.7	-
Percent of Population	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	-	-	-	-
IRREGULAR, PRED.									
Percent of Users	13.3	12.8	10.2	6.9	.7	2.2	16.0	20.3	-
Percent of Population	.6	.5	.6	.3	-	-	-	.1	-
IRREGULAR, UNPRED.									
Percent of Users	25.4	30.1	38.1	13.3	.5	1.4	9.3	-	.6
Percent of Population	1.2	1.1	2.2	.6	-	-	-	-	-
SPLIT TIMES									
Percent of Users	3.8	1.2	2.1	2.2	.7	2.2	-	-	2.3
Percent of Population	.2	-	.1	.1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (N)									
USERS	2.2M	1.8M	2.8M	2.3M	1.0M	0.8M	0.1M	0.3M	0.1M
POPULATION	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M	47.9M

TABLE VI-6

CHILDREN RECEIVING IN-HOME CARE BY RELATIVES BY AGE AND USAGE MODE.

(TABLE INCLUDES ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD.)

USAGE MODE CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS:		AGE OF CHILDREN:			
	NUMBER*	PERCENT	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
CASUAL USAGE (LESS THAN 10 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	91415	80.6%	22497	24364	26067	18487
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.6	26.7	28.5	20.2
FIXED SCHEDULE	12323	10.8%	2877	3476	3838	2132
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.3	28.2	31.1	17.3
NOT FIXED	79092	69.8%	19620	20888	22229	16355
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.8	26.4	28.1	20.7
MODERATE USAGE (10-29 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	12667	11.2%	2459	3021	4060	3127
PERCENT	(100.%)		19.4	23.8	32.1	24.7
FIXED SCHEDULE	4867	4.3%	563	1239	1571	1494
PERCENT	(100.%)		11.6	25.5	32.3	30.7
NOT FIXED	7800	6.8%	1896	1782	2489	1633
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.3	22.8	31.9	20.9
HEAVY-FULL USAGE (30 HOURS/WEEK & UP)						
SUBTOTAL	9384	8.2%	2399	1893	2972	2120
PERCENT	(100.%)		25.6	20.2	31.7	22.6
FIXED SCHEDULE	6758	5.9%	1865	1359	2117	1417
PERCENT	(100.%)		27.6	20.1	31.3	21.0
NOT FIXED	2626	2.3%	534	534	855	703
PERCENT	(100.%)		20.3	20.3	32.6	26.8
TOTAL, ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD	113466	100.0%	27355	29278	33099	23734
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.1	25.8	29.2	20.9

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Reported in hundreds

TABLE VI-7

CHILDREN RECEIVING IN-HOME CARE BY NON-RELATIVES BY AGE AND USAGE MODE. (TABLE INCLUDES ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD.)

USAGE MODE CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS:		AGE OF CHILDREN:			
	NUMBER*	PERCENT	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
CASUAL USAGE (LESS THAN 10 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	91294	83.0%	21248	27742	27601	14703
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.3	30.4	30.2	16.1
FIXED SCHEDULE	8844	8.0%	3287	2240	2058	1259
PERCENT	(100.%)		37.2	25.3	23.3	14.2
NOT FIXED	82450	75.0%	17961	25502	25543	13444
PERCENT	(100.%)		21.8	30.9	31.0	16.3
MODERATE USAGE (10-29 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	12435	11.4%	2385	3404	4633	2013
PERCENT	(100.%)		19.2	27.4	37.3	16.2
FIXED SCHEDULE	4882	4.5%	746	1045	2309	782
PERCENT	(100.%)		15.3	21.4	47.3	16.0
NOT FIXED	7553	6.9%	1639	2359	2324	1231
PERCENT	(100.%)		21.7	31.2	30.8	16.3
HEAVY-FULL USAGE (30 HOURS/WEEK & UP)						
SUBTOTAL	6192	5.6%	1305	1386	2182	1319
PERCENT	(100.%)		21.1	22.4	35.2	21.3
FIXED SCHEDULE	4019	3.6%	844	1110	1246	819
PERCENT	(100.%)		21.0	27.6	31.0	20.4
NOT FIXED	2173	2.0%	461	276	936	500
PERCENT	(100.%)		21.2	12.7	43.1	23.0
TOTAL, ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD	109921	100.0%	24938	32532	34416	18035
PERCENT	(100.%)		22.7	29.6	31.3	16.4

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*Reported in hundreds

TABLE VI-8

CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE IN A RELATIVE'S HOME BY AGE AND USAGE MODE.

(TABLE INCLUDES ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD.)

USAGE MODE CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER*	PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
CASUAL USAGE (LESS THAN 10 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	106777	78.6%	24891	30766	30419	20701
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.3	28.8	28.5	19.4
FIXED SCHEDULE	16610	12.2%	3414	5222	6126	1848
PERCENT	(100.%)		20.6	31.4	36.9	11.1
NOT FIXED	90167	66.4%	21477	25544	24293	18853
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.8	28.3	26.9	20.9
MODERATE USAGE (10-29 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	16370	12.0%	4025	4713	4204	3428
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.6	28.8	25.7	20.9
FIXED SCHEDULE	5379	4.0%	871	1836	1192	1480
PERCENT	(100.%)		16.2	34.1	22.2	27.5
NOT FIXED	10991	8.0%	3154	2877	3012	1948
PERCENT	(100.%)		28.7	26.2	27.4	17.7
HEAVY-FULL USAGE (30 HOURS/WEEK & UP)						
SUBTOTAL	12581	9.2%	2873	3467	3790	2451
PERCENT	(100.%)		22.8	27.6	30.1	19.5
FIXED SCHEDULE	8358	6.1%	2327	2565	2179	1287
PERCENT	(100.%)		27.8	30.7	26.1	15.4
NOT FIXED	4223	3.1%	546	902	1611	1164
PERCENT	(100.%)		12.9	21.4	38.1	27.6
TOTAL, ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD	135728	100.0%	31789	38946	38413	26580
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.4	28.7	28.3	19.6

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**Reported in hundreds*

TABLE VI-9

CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE IN A NON-RELATIVE'S HOME BY AGE AND USAGE MODE.
(TABLE INCLUDES ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD.)

USAGE MODE CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER*	PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
CASUAL USAGE (LESS THAN 10 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	60088	72.2%	12930	16481	18788	11889
PERCENT	(100.%)		21.5	27.4	31.3	19.8
FIXED SCHEDULE	20213	24.3%	5137	5478	6450	3148
PERCENT	(100.%)		25.4	27.1	31.9	15.6
NOT FIXED	39875	47.9%	7793	11003	12338	8741
PERCENT	(100.%)		19.5	27.6	30.9	21.9
MODERATE USAGE (10-29 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	11359	13.6%	2860	3028	3971	1500
PERCENT	(100.%)		25.2	26.7	35.0	13.2
FIXED SCHEDULE	7625	9.2%	2129	2052	2716	728
PERCENT	(100.%)		27.9	26.9	35.6	9.5
NOT FIXED	3734	4.4%	731	976	1255	772
PERCENT	(100.%)		19.6	26.1	33.6	20.7
HEAVY-FULL USAGE (30 HOURS/WEEK & UP)						
SUBTOTAL	11835	14.2%	3646	3941	3135	1113
PERCENT	(100.%)		30.8	33.3	26.5	9.4
FIXED SCHEDULE	10834	13.0%	3468	3729	2655	982
PERCENT	(100.%)		32.0	34.4	24.5	9.1
NOT FIXED	1001	1.2%	178	212	480	131
PERCENT	(100.%)		17.8	21.2	48.0	13.1
TOTAL, ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD	83282	100.0%	19436	23450	25894	14502
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.3	28.2	31.1	17.4

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*Reported in hundreds

TABLE VI-10

CHILDREN RECEIVING NURSERY SCHOOL CARE BY AGE AND USAGE MODE. (TABLE INCLUDES ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD.)

USAGE MODE CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER*	TOTAL USERS: PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
CASUAL USAGE (LESS THAN 10 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	9350	48.0%	1168	7735	431	16
PERCENT	(100.%)		12.5	82.7	4.6	0.2
FIXED SCHEDULE	8644	44.4%	503	7450	291	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		10.4	86.2	3.4	0.0
NOT FIXED	706	3.6%	265	285	140	16
PERCENT	(100.%)		37.5	40.4	19.8	2.3
MODERATE USAGE (10-29 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	4805	24.6%	660	3986	159	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		13.7	83.0	3.3	0.0
FIXED SCHEDULE	4507	23.1%	660	3697	150	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		14.6	82.0	3.3	0.0
NOT FIXED	298	1.5%	0	289	9	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0
HEAVY-FULL USAGE (30 HOURS/WEEK & UP)						
SUBTOTAL	5325	27.4%	1287	3644	394	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.2	68.4	7.4	0.0
FIXED SCHEDULE	5170	26.6%	1261	3515	394	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.4	68.0	7.6	0.0
NOT FIXED	155	0.8%	26	129	0	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		16.8	83.2	0.0	0.0
TOTAL, ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD	19480	100.0%	3115	15365	984	16
PERCENT	(100.%)		16.0	78.9	5.1	0.1

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*Reported in hundreds

TABLE VI-11

CHILDREN RECEIVING DAYCARE CENTER CARE BY AGE AND USAGE MODE. (TABLE INCLUDES ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD.)

USAGE MODE CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER*	TOTAL USERS: PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
CASUAL USAGE (LESS THAN 10 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	1681	17.6%	468	720	361	132
PERCENT	(100.%)		27.8	42.8	21.5	7.9
FIXED SCHEDULE	1096	11.5%	312	504	148	132
PERCENT	(100.%)		28.5	46.0	13.5	12.0
NOT FIXED	585	6.1%	156	216	213	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		26.7	36.9	36.4	0.0
MODERATE USAGE (10-29 HOURS/WEEK)						
SUBTOTAL	2487	26.2%	403	952	987	145
PERCENT	(100.%)		16.2	38.3	39.7	5.8
FIXED SCHEDULE	1901	20.0%	311	865	667	58
PERCENT	(100.%)		16.4	45.5	35.1	3.1
NOT FIXED	586	6.2%	92	87	320	87
PERCENT	(100.%)		15.7	14.8	54.6	14.8
HEAVY-FULL USAGE (30 HOURS/WEEK & UP)						
SUBTOTAL	5340	56.2%	510	3443	1340	47
PERCENT	(100.%)		9.6	64.5	25.1	0.9
FIXED SCHEDULE	5216	54.8%	510	3319	1340	47
PERCENT	(100.%)		9.8	63.6	25.7	0.9
NOT FIXED	124	1.4%	0	124	0	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL, ALL CHILDREN USING METHOD	9508	100.0%	1381	5115	2688	324
PERCENT	(100.%)		14.5	53.8	28.3	3.4

UNCO

*Reported in hundreds

Section VII

PAYMENT MODE AND FORMALITY OF CARE

Discussion

Just as the preceding section sought to isolate and examine that portion of child care usage which could be considered substantial or "significant" in terms of the amount of care used, we are interested in the concept of structural formality of care arrangements. That is, what proportion of care is delivered through a true "market mechanism" involving "valuable consideration" by persons who might think of themselves as "providers"; and what part can be attributed merely to friends helping each other, neighbors exchanging favors, relatives sharing through an extended family relationship and other similar arrangements which we might think of as being nonmarket, informal care?

It is tempting to classify care into formal and informal categories by the generic types of arrangements. We might, for example, assume that "other home by non-relative" arrangements (e.g., family day care), day care centers, nursery schools, Head Start programs and before and after school programs constitute the "formal" market, while in-home care arrangements and all forms of care by relatives are essentially informal and outside the "market."* However, there are two reasons why we are hesitant to use these definitions as a basis for distinguishing between modes of usage.

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*Indeed, this dichotomy was contemplated by the analysis plan for this study and has been used previously in child care research.

First, there is evidence (presented later in this section) that not all care by relatives can be considered to fall outside the economic market. Nor can it be maintained that all care by relatives represents merely informal, "extended family" helping relationships.

The distinction made here is an important one. The issues of whether or not care by relatives should qualify for reimbursements, subsidies and tax deductions warrant great currency in federal policy. Furthermore, although it is outside the scope of the instant study, the seminal event in the entry of family day care homes into the provider market may often occur between relatives.

For example, it is possible that one of the common scenarios in a "developing" family day care home portrays a grandmother, aunt, sister, or other kin outside the working mother's household who takes on additional, non-related children since her or his time is already encumbered in child care. Moreover, initial structured home-care experience may frequently derive from caring for relatives.

Admittedly, we are speculating beyond the data. Yet we believe that it is a misconception to interpret care by relatives and in-home care by non-relatives as being "informal" in all cases.

Conversely, it has been pointed out that much of the care received in non-relatives' homes is "informal" and that we cannot clearly distinguish "family day care home" models from casual or "underground" care.

In this section, the concept of "formality" of arrangements is examined as a function of the mode of compensation (i.e., whether cash, in-kind or none at all) for services received and, in order to integrate this definition with the preceding section, as a function of the number of hours used.

In considering whether or not cash is exchanged, there is an implicit grounding in law. Traditionally, consideration is an essential element to a contract and, hence, a business relationship. And it is through the government power to regulate commerce and to administer public funds (as well as general state "welfare" powers) that licensing and standards agencies derive most of their powers.

Figure 7-1, on the following page, gives the overall distribution of households by child care compensation mode. About a third report using child care but making no cash payments. An additional one in eight uses at least one type of care for which "in-kind" compensation is rendered despite the fact that cash is paid for one or more other forms of care. But before much meaning can be ascribed to this distribution, we must consider several confounding problems.

The foremost difficulty is our inability, from consumer data alone, to determine the effects of grants and subsidies on the market. Table VII-1 compares the percentages of the population using the six most significant outside-the-family provider types against the respective percentages reporting cash and in-kind compensation.

TABLE VII-1

PERCENT OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS USING CARE COMPARED AGAINST THOSE COMPENSATING
(remainder involves no compensation)

Type of Care	Households Using	Paying Cash	In-Kind
In own home:			
By relative	23.7%	3.9%	14.5%
By non-relative	23.2	18.7	2.9
In other home:			
By relative	31.8	3.9	20.7
By non-relative	21.2	9.2	10.2
Nursery schools	7.3	5.8	0.3
Day care centers	2.9	2.3	0.3

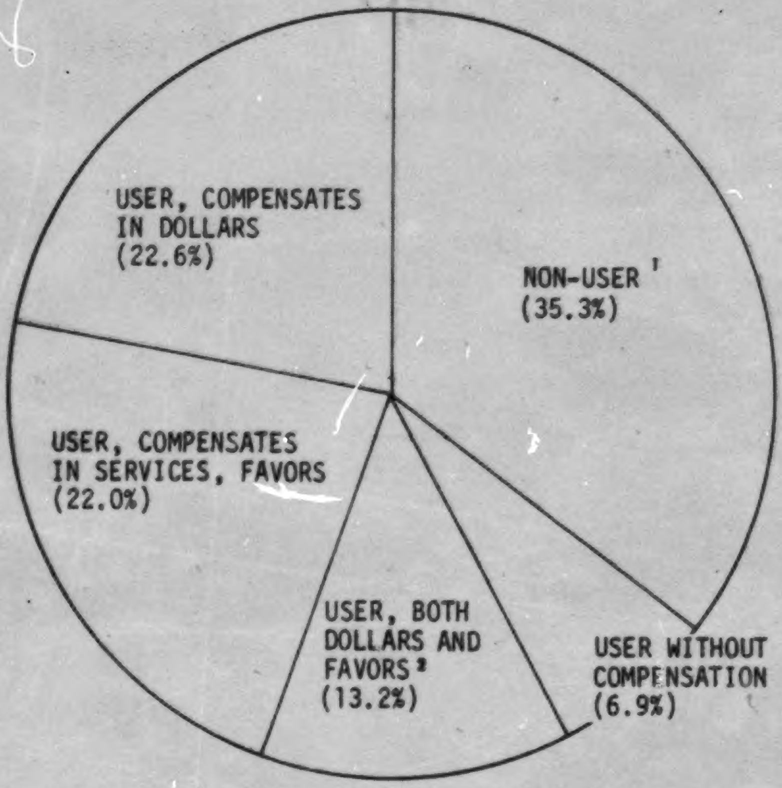

Figure 7-1. U.S. Households Using Child Care as Defined by Summary Compensation Mode.

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1. Households reporting no care outside the nuclear family or schools.
2. Denotes cash for at least one arrangement, services only for other(s).

It is quite evident that households using non-relative or institutional care are the most likely to pay cash. The proportion of households receiving "free" care in these arrangements is not substantial. And even these few households that do not compensate (i.e., 1.7% in another home by non-relative, 1.2% in nursery schools and 0.4% in day care centers) are probably composed primarily of fully-subsidized children and should not be construed as using non-market care.

On the other hand it is obvious that care by relatives, while often free, is most likely to be provided in "exchange for services or favors," an observation which can only be interpreted to describe "extended family relationships," most of which are casual and, in the vernacular, "informal."

Generally, we can conclude that care by relatives is not affected very substantially by fully-subsidized care arrangements; yet public monies probably have some impact on the "market" in the form of reimbursements and "pass-through" subsidies.*

Households with younger children are much more likely to purchase care than are those with older children (Table VII-2). About a third of households with "pre-schoolers" (three to five year olds) purchase care versus less than one in 12 where the youngest child is over 10. Furthermore, the proportion of users compensating in-kind is much higher among the "older-cohort" households, suggesting that informal neighborhood arrangements, augmented by school attendance, are prevalent among older children.

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*Respondents in this survey were asked if they received any "direct government subsidies expressly for child care." Only 51 raw records, projecting 1.5% (weighted), were affirmative. This small sample was distributed broadly across methods and is not sufficient to support a quantitative conclusion.

TABLE VII-2

PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS USING CARE BY COMPENSATION MODE AND AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD

Age of youngest child	Non-user (No hours/week)	Use, no compensation	Use, compensation by: cash only	in-kind only	both	TOTAL
Under 3	20.2	7.0	26.1	27.6	19.2	100%
3 to 5	26.2	6.1	31.8	18.6	17.3	100%
6 to 9	41.5	7.2	21.1	20.5	9.7	100%
10 to 13	62.0	7.4	7.1	20.6	2.9	100%
All households	35.3	6.9	22.6	22.1	13.2	100%

Some care received for free or in exchange for services or favors is substantial. When the "user" population is delimited to those receiving ten or more hours of care per week (Table VII-3), about a third report either "in-kind only" or no compensation. Excepting households where the oldest child is ten or older, however, the great majority (three-quarters of those with "preschoolers") pay cash for at least one arrangement.

TABLE VII-3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF COMPENSATION MODE OF HOUSEHOLDS USING 10 OR MORE HOURS OF CARE PER WEEK BY AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD

Age of youngest child	No compensation	Compensation only cash	only favors	BOTH
Less than 3	6.9	39.2	25.1	28.8
3 to 5	6.5	47.1	18.9	27.5
6 to 9	10.0	43.4	27.7	19.0
10 to 13	16.8	26.5	46.8	9.8
All households	8.1	41.9	25.1	25.0

Care by Relatives

About the same proportions of households (3.9%) pay cash for care in the children's own homes by relatives as for care in relatives' homes (Tables VII-4 and VII-5). But several structural differences are evident when the respective "paid user" subgroups are examined against selected independent variables.

For one, care delivered in the child's home by relatives is much more likely to occur casually and according to a light usage schedule. Of the 4% paying for this form of care, nearly half use fewer than 10 hours per week.* About 2.1%, or just over a half million households, pay for more than 10 hours per week of in-home care by relatives.

Households paying for care in relatives' homes are somewhat more likely to make moderate or heavy schedules. Approximately 3% (three quarters of the 3.9% who pay) use 10 or more hours per week. This subgroup, estimated at about 720,000 households, is roughly the same size as the consumer group making substantial use of day care centers.

For the most part, these differences are explained by the fact that employed mothers (i.e., respondents) are nearly five times more likely to pay for care in relatives' homes than those who are not employed. In contrast, working mothers are only about 50% more likely to pay for "in-home-by-relative" care.

Discernible trends are also evident by income and by race and ethnicity. The poor and the "near poor" are more likely to purchase in-home care by relatives than are those above 200% of the poverty line; but those above the poverty line are just slightly more likely to pay for care in relatives' homes.

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*Some of the figures given in this text do not appear in the tables.

TABLE VII-4

USERS OF CARE IN THE CHILD'S HOME BY RELATIVES BY COMPENSATION MODE AND SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Weighted Percents Based on All Households)

	NON-USERS:	- U S E R S -			TOTAL (IN COUNT)	
	SUBGROUP	USES WITHOUT COMPENSATION	COMPENSATION IN CASH	COMPENSATION IN KIND	WEIGHTED[1]	RAW
BY CURRENT MARITAL STATUS:						
MARRIED	76.1	5.5	3.4	14.9	20027	3435
NOT MARRIED	76.9	4.6	5.7	12.8	4342	1171
BY RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED(FULL/PART)	80.1	4.0	4.9	11.0	8934	1761
NOT EMPLOYED	74.1	6.2	3.2	16.5	15375	2835
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	74.4	6.0	3.6	16.0	18312	2543
BLACK	82.7	3.2	3.7	10.5	3507	1408
SPANISH/OTHER	80.9	4.2	5.7	9.2	2571	657
BY POVERTY STATUS:						
BELOW POVERTY	80.9	2.9	5.1	11.1	3212	856
WITHIN 200% OF	75.2	5.0	4.2	15.7	5285	1189
ABOVE 200% OF PCV.	75.4	6.2	3.6	14.8	13127	2036
ALL RESPONDENTS	76.3	5.4	3.9	14.5	24380	4608

UNCO

1. Reported in thousands; non-response is not allocated

TABLE VII-5

USERS OF CARE IN ANOTHER HOME BY RELATIVES BY COMPENSATION MODE AND SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
(Weighted Percents Based on All Households)

	NON-USERS:	- U S E R S -			TOTAL (IN COUNT)	
	SUBGROUP	USES WITHOUT COMPENSATION	COMPENSATION IN CASH	COMPENSATION IN KIND	WEIGHTED[1]	RAW
BY CURRENT MARITAL STATUS:						
MARRIED	67.4	7.2	3.7	21.7	20027	3435
NOT MARRIED	72.9	6.7	4.8	15.6	4342	1171
BY RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED(FULL/PART)	70.3	5.6	7.8	16.3	8934	1761
NOT EMPLOYED	67.2	8.0	1.6	23.2	15375	2835
BY RACE/ETNICITY:						
WHITE	65.5	8.1	3.1	23.2	18312	2543
BLACK	74.6	4.1	7.3	14.1	3507	1408
SPANISH/OTHER	80.3	3.7	4.9	11.0	2571	657
BY POVERTY STATUS:						
BELOW POVERTY	78.4	5.2	3.1	13.2	3212	856
WITHIN 200% OF	63.7	8.1	4.1	24.0	5285	1189
ABOVE 200% OF PCV.	66.7	7.3	4.2	21.8	13127	2036
A L L RESPONDENTS	68.2	7.1	3.9	20.7	24390	4609

UNCO

[1] Reported in thousands; non-response is not allocated

Although whites are more likely to use care in relatives' homes, they are least likely to pay. Blacks pay more frequently because they are more likely to use child care in support of the mother's employment; Spanish households pay more often because they are less likely to make "free" or "in-kind arrangements; and whites are more likely to compensate in-kind. No similarly strong patterns are evident for in-home relative care.

About four and a half million households (18.7%) pay for care in their homes by non-relative providers (Table VII-6). While this is the most common paid arrangement, there are, as we have suggested previously, at least two very different types of users.

Two thirds of those paying average fewer than 10 hours per week. Furthermore, most unpaid care (i.e., free or in-kind) represents light usage. Hence, most households using this form of arrangement may be considered to be "casual babysitter users."

On the other hand, one in eight users (2.2% of the population) pays an in-home sitter for 30 or more hours of care per week. Of these full-time equivalent arrangements, 90% are by households with mothers who are employed full-time. Approximately 14% of employed mothers use at least 10 hours per week. Overall, some 1.5 million households pay for 10 or more hours per week.

Table VII-6 can also be interpreted to confirm the observation made in Section V that usage of in-home-by-non-relative care is strongly dominated by whites in the mid- to upper-income classes.

TABLE VII-6

USERS OF CARE IN THE CHILD'S HOME BY NON-RELATIVES BY COMPENSATION MODE AND SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (Weighted Percents Based on All Households)

	NON-USERS:	- U S E R S -			TOTAL (N COUNT)	
	SUBGROUP	USES WITHOUT COMPENSATION	COMPENSATION IN CASH	COMPENSATION IN KIND	WEIGHTED[1]	RAW
BY CURRENT MARITAL STATUS:						
MARRIED	75.1	1.7	20.2	2.9	20027	3435
NOT MARRIED	85.2	0.6	11.0	3.3	4342	1171
BY RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED(FULL/PART)	79.0	1.0	17.8	2.3	8934	1761
NOT EMPLOYED	75.7	1.9	19.0	3.4	15375	2835
BY RACE/ETNICITY:						
WHITE	71.6	1.8	23.2	3.4	18312	2543
BLACK	94.0	0.9	3.1	2.0	3507	1408
SPANISH/OTHER	91.5	0.5	6.4	1.6	2571	657
BY POVERTY STATUS:						
BELOW POVERTY	92.9	0.2	4.1	2.8	3212	856
WITHIN 200% OF	83.2	1.5	12.5	2.8	5285	1189
ABOVE 200% OF PCV.	69.8	1.7	25.7	2.8	13127	2036
A L L RESPONDENTS	76.8	1.5	18.7	2.9	24390	4609

UNCO

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[1] Reported in thousands; non-response is not allocated

Care in Non-Relatives' Homes

Although our interpretation of "in-other-home-by-non-relative" care is somewhat confounded by our inability to isolate, with certainty, true family day care home users, it is still relatively safe to infer that a formal structure exists which can probably be considered the most important single type of arrangement for full-time employed mothers (see Table VII-7). Over half of all those who reported using care in non-relatives' homes apparently refer to "informal" (e.g., in-kind in particular) neighborhood arrangements. But the residual 9.2% who compensate in cash constitute a solid market base.

Just over 6% of all households (or two thirds of those paying cash) pay for 10 or more hours per week. Moreover, one in five working mothers (19.1%) pays for this form of care in contrast to only 3.5% of mothers who are not employed. Of those who pay, 41%, or 766,000 households, use 30 or more hours per week.

The distribution of paid users by income favors respondents not currently married (spouse absent) and those with higher incomes. When these variables are controlled for employment status, however, differences are weak. Furthermore, full subsidies probably account for more of the non-compensating poor than their upper-income counterparts.

It would be most convenient indeed to know, incontrovertibly, the licensure status of the providers receiving cash. Unfortunately, however, consumers often do not know whether their providers are licensed. Nearly 10% of the eligible sample space (raw count of users of other home by non-relative care whether paid or not) did not know. This is a particularly difficult non-response incidence to allocate since it is extremely likely that a greater proportion of those who did not know use licensed care than the "valid" observed proportions.

TABLE VII-7

USERS OF CARE IN ANOTHER HOME BY NON-RELATIVES BY COMPENSATION MODE AND SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Weighted Percents Based on All Households)

	NON-USERS:	- U S E R S -			TOTAL (IN COUNT)	
	SUBGROUP	USES WITHOUT COMPENSATION	COMPENSATION IN CASH	COMPENSATION IN KIND	WEIGHTED[1]	RAW
BY CURRENT MARITAL STATUS:						
MARRIED	78.9	1.7	8.4	11.1	20027	3435
NOT MARRIED	79.4	1.9	12.8	5.9	4342	1171
BY RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED(FULL/PART)	71.2	2.1	19.1	7.6	8934	1761
NOT EMPLOYED	83.3	1.5	3.5	11.6	15375	2835
BY RACE/ETNICITY:						
WHITE	76.3	1.9	9.7	12.0	18312	2543
BLACK	86.3	1.1	8.1	4.4	3507	1408
SPANISH/OTHER	87.4	1.1	7.1	4.4	2571	657
BY POVERTY STATUS:						
BELOW POVERTY	88.2	1.3	4.4	6.1	3212	856
WITHIN 200% OF	81.9	0.9	8.0	9.2	5285	1189
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	74.7	2.3	11.0	12.0	13127	2036
A L L RESPONDENTS	78.8	1.7	9.2	10.2	24300	4609

UNCO

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[1] Reported in thousands; non-response is not allocated

TABLE VII-8

MINIMUM ESTIMATES OF HOUSEHOLDS USING LICENSED FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES

Households Reporting:	Minimum estimate*	Percent of respective total users
Licensed care	527,400	10.2%**
Licensed, paying cash	381,900	17.0%
Licensed, paying cash using ten or more hours	259,900	17.4%

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*Estimates are extremely suspect due to high non-response.

**Base includes insubstantial, informal neighborhood arrangements.

Table VII-8 gives the proportions of licensed reports to the number of users, respectively, for all "other-home-by-non-relative" users, those paying cash and, finally, those paying cash and using 10 or more hours. Frankly, this distribution is more or less inscrutable.

First, the estimates of licensed users might be half the true national total, or they might be even less than half, if some of those responding "no" were mistaken. It is known, if only through anecdotal reports and state agency estimates, that easily one half to three quarters of care delivered in non-relatives' homes for money may be "underground" (i.e., should be licensed but isn't). The elusive problem of determining what proportion of care is licensed versus "underground" will survive this study.

Second, the relatively high incidence shown of unpaid licensed care suggests that the relatively small base of fully-subsidized care is virtually always licensed, or at least reported as licensed.

Whatever the true licensing of these arrangements may be, this form of arrangement is very often 'formal' under anyone's definition, with three quarters of a million full-time employed mothers purchasing full-time equivalent care and nearly a million purchasing ten or more hours.

Nursery Schools, Day Care Centers and Head Start

Given the semantical difficulties in defining generic differences between nursery schools, day care centers and, to a lesser degree, Head Start, we will make little attempt here to distinguish between them, especially since the distributions themselves may be circular artifacts.

Head Start is the least common of the three "institutional" care forms, at least as reported (Table VII-8). One respondent, above the poverty line, reported paying $15 per week, but all other observed Head Start usage was free.

In assessing the importance of nursery and center care, it must be kept in mind that these forms of care tend to be more age-specific than the home-based methods. About 20% of households containing children between three and five use either center or nursery school care. Approximately 15% pay.

Of the nearly 6% using nursery school care (Table VII-9), two thirds use more than 10 hours per week. Although 5.3% of all households with respondents who are not employed pay for nursery school care, just over 1% of the poor do. Regardless of the compensation mode, only about 1.4% of the "not-employed poor" use nursery school care versus about 7% of the "not-employed upper income." The fact that about 6% of employed mothers pay for

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*As noted elsewhere, some "nursery school" and center usage is probably funded, in fact, by Headstart.

TABLE VII-8

USERS OF HEAD START
BY COMPENSATION MODE AND SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
(weighted percents based on all households)

	NON-USERS: SUBGROUP	- U S E R S - USES WITHOUT COMPENSATION	COMPENSATION IN CASH	COMPENSATION IN KIND	TOTAL (IN COUNT) WEIGHTED[1]	RAW
BY CURRENT MARITAL STATUS:						
MARRIED	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	20027	3435
NOT MARRIED	98.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	4342	1171
BY RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED(FULL/PART)	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	8934	1761
NOT EMPLOYED	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	15375	2835
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	18312	2543
BLACK	98.9	C.8	0.1	0.2	3507	1408
SPANISH/OTHER	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	2571	657
BY POVERTY STATUS:						
BELOW POVERTY	98.4	1.3	0.0	0.3	3212	856
WITHIN 200% OF	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	5285	1189
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	13127	2036
A L L RESPONDENTS	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	24309	4809

UNCO

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1. Reported in thousands; non-response is not allocated

TABLE VII-9

USERS OF NURSERY SCHOOL CARE BY COMPENSATION MODE AND SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Weighted Percents Based on All Households)

	NON-USERS: SUBGROUP	- U S E R S - USES WITHOUT COMPENSATION	COMPENSATION IN CASH	COMPENSATION IN KIND	TOTAL (IN COUNT) WEIGHTED[1]	RAW
BY CURRENT MARITAL STATUS:						
MARRIED	92.6	0.9	6.3	0.2	20027	3435
NOT MARRIED	93.4	2.3	3.8	0.5	4342	1171
BY RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED(FULL/PART)	91.9	1.1	6.8	0.2	8934	1761
NOT EMPLOYED	93.2	1.2	5.3	0.3	15375	2835
BY RACE/ETNICITY:						
WHITE	92.4	1.0	6.4	0.3	18312	2543
BLACK	94.0	0.9	4.8	0.3	3507	1408
SPANISH/OTHER	93.8	2.8	2.9	0.4	2571	657
BY POVERTY STATUS:						
BELOW POVERTY	95.5	2.3	1.7	0.5	3212	856
WITHIN 200% OF	96.4	1.0	2.4	0.2	5285	1189
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	90.6	1.0	8.1	0.3	13127	2036
A L L RESPONDENTS	92.7	1.2	5.8	0.3	24390	4608

UNCO

[1] Reported in thousands; non-response is not allocated

"nursery school" care 10 or more hours per week is evidence that the nursery school is an important employment-linked arrangement.

When respondents were asked if their providers were licensed, 86.5% of the valid response was affirmative and 13.5% negative. Once again, however, non-response blurs the picture at about 9% of the eligible (raw) sample space.

Centers, on the other hand, appear to be more "formal" by definition (Table VII-10). The prevalence of center usage, as reported, is the lowest of the methods discussed thus far in this Section at 2.3% of households (1.9% using 10 or more hours). Of those that pay, employed mothers are represented at four times the frequency of those not employed, and blacks are proportionally overrepresented across all payment modes.

Only 3% of responding center users reported using unlicensed care; but one in 10 did not know the provider's licensure posture.

Although the sample numbers are small, the impact of federal subsidies can be seen in both nursery school and center care. Combining both methods, about one in 20 of poor households use care but do not pay cash. Interestingly, there appears to be no discrimination in favor of either employed or non-employed respondents.

Other Forms of Care

The usage incidence of before and after school programs and cooperative programs is too low to support any meaningful analysis. Tables VII-11 and VII-12 are therefore included below for general information only.

TABLE VII-10

USERS OF DAY CARE CENTER CARE BY COMPENSATION MODE AND SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Weighted Percents Based on All Households)

	NON-USERS:	- U S E R S -			TOTAL (IN COUNT)	
	SUBGROUP	USES WITHOUT COMPENSATION	COMPENSATION IN CASH	COMPENSATION IN KIND	WEIGHTED^1	RAW
BY CURRENT MARITAL STATUS:						
MARRIED	97.7	0.3	2.0	0.1	20027	3435
NOT MARRIED	94.8	0.7	3.3	1.3	4342	1171
BY RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED(FULL/PART)	94.6	0.3	4.4	0.8	8934	1761
NOT EMPLOYED	98.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	15375	2835
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	97.6	0.3	2.1	0.0	18312	2543
BLACK	95.5	0.7	3.3	0.6	3507	1408
SPANISH/OTHER	96.0	0.5	1.9	1.6	2571	657
BY POVERTY STATUS:						
BELOW POVERTY	95.7	1.0	1.7	1.5	3212	856
WITHIN 200% OF	98.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	5285	1189
ABOVE 200% OF PCV.	96.8	0.3	2.8	0.1	13127	2036
A L L RESPONDENTS	97.1	0.4	2.3	0.3	24390	4608

UNCO

[1] Reported in thousands; non-response is not allocated

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TABLE VII-11

USERS OF BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL CARE BY COMPENSATION MODE AND SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
(Weighted Percents Based on All Households)

	NON-USERS:	- U S E R S -			TOTAL (IN COUNT)	
	SUBGROUP	USES WITHOUT COMPENSATION	COMPENSATION IN CASH	COMPENSATION IN KIND	WEIGHTED[1]	RAW
BY CURRENT MARITAL STATUS:						
MARRIED	95.7	2.4	1.3	0.6	20027	3435
NOT MARRIED	95.1	3.4	0.9	0.7	4342	1171
BY RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED(FULL/PART)	94.6	3.2	1.5	0.7	8934	1761
NOT EMPLOYED	96.1	2.2	1.1	0.6	15375	2835
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	94.9	2.8	1.6	0.7	18312	2543
BLACK	97.8	1.6	0.3	0.3	3507	1408
SPANISH/OTHER	97.1	2.1	0.2	0.5	2571	657
BY POVERTY STATUS:						
BELOW POVERTY	98.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	3212	856
WITHIN 200% OF	96.5	2.1	0.6	0.8	5285	1189
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	94.6	3.0	1.7	0.8	13127	2036
A L L RESPONDENTS	95.6	2.5	1.2	0.6	24380	4609

UNCO

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1. Reported in thousands; non-response is not allocated

TABLE VII-12

USERS OF COOPERATIVE CARE ARRANGEMENTS BY COMPENSATION MODE AND SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
(Weighted Percents Based on All Households)

SUBGROUP	NON-USERS:	- U S E R S - USES WITHOUT COMPENSATION	COMPENSATION IN CASH	COMPENSATION IN KIND	TOTAL (IN COUNT) WEIGHTED[1]	RAW
BY CURRENT MARITAL STATUS:						
MARRIED	98.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	20027	3435
NOT MARRIED	99.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	4342	1171
BY RESPONDENTS EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED(FULL/PART)	99.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	8934	1761
NOT EMPLOYED	98.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	15375	2835
BY RACE/ETNICITY:						
WHITE	98.5	0.2	0.1	1.2	18312	2543
BLACK	99.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	3507	1408
SPANISH/OTHER	98.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	2571	657
BY POVERTY STATUS:						
BELOW POVERTY	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	3212	856
WITHIN 200% OF	99.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	5285	1189
ABOVE 200% OF PCV.	98.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	13127	2036
A L L RESPONDENTS	98.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	24390	4609

UNCO

1. Reported in thousands; non-response is not allocated

COSTS OF CHILD CARE

Discussion

This section is devoted to an analysis of the dollar costs paid by child care consumers. No quantitative measure is available from this study on additional costs to the public (i.e., government programs, subsidies or reimbursements) and to family members or relatives not residing in the immediate household.

It is tempting indeed to approach the subject of child care costs purely from the perspective of traditional macroeconomics. And to be sure, "supply and demand" functions, economies of scale, marginalism and the like are to be found at work, in their usual forms. But let us also consider those attributes of child care consumption which tend to presage caution in making structural assumptions about the nature of the child care market.

In most industries we assume that the quintessential motivation of the provider (or supplier) is economic gain. Thus, we maintain that an industry, and the decisions made therein, seeks to maximize profits. As we have seen, however, a substantial amount of child care delivered, even by non-relatives, is not based on a formal economic arrangement involving cash. Furthermore, many institutional providers (i.e., nursery schools, day care centers and Head Start programs) are organized as non-profit corporations.

At the same time, no uniform product or unit of service can be defined from the consumer's point of view. The perceived unit of service may range from a few hours of custodial or protective supervision in the case of babysitting through an integrated "alter-environment" in the case of full-time developmental care. The reasons for using, or expected benefits, often merge, incorporating both child-developmental and parent-convenience factors.

The economist would, of course, argue that these factors, in themselves, pose no particular theoretical problem. For example, the concept of elasticity would be important in the structure of child care costs, particularly since it can be maintained that child care usage is influenced largely by cultural factors. That is, if a mother believes that method "A" is best for her child, but knows that method "B" is basically similar in benefit, she still might choose A over B regardless of price unless the price of A became prohibitive. By the same token, if the price of A were to go down, neither she nor anyone else would necessarily purchase more care. In this example, A tends to be inelastic—a probable attribute of much child care usage.

The notion of "time-price" is also important. In defense of the classical (if mythical) "law of supply and demand," the argument is well taken that price can be construed to include not just actual dollars exchanged, but transportation time, inconvenience and, generally, a relative valuation of ancillary labor and materials as well. With respect to child care, we would maintain that whether or not the consumer considers convenience to be a major factor in the selection of an arrangement, associated time-price is implicitly part of the cost structure.

Interestingly, the price structure does not seem to be controlled by the upper threshold limit on how much households believe they can afford to spend. Although this topic is covered more fully in Volume III of this final report as a consumer attitude, households were asked how much they would be able to spend in their present situation, and the results showed very little concordance with their reported current expenditures.

Finally, if the child care market mechanism is essentially informal and non-systematic, as we believe it is, one can speculate that "slippage" may be more important than any true market equilibrium. As an illustration of what we mean here, let us draw an analogy to the employment market.

When we say that there is, for example, 10% unemployment, our general interpretation is that there are more people looking for jobs than there are jobs available (and at a 10% level of unemployment this is probably true). But government economists will define "full-employment" at some level (and we surely do not wish to argue what that level is) of, say, 96%.

Among other reasons, full employment is not considered to be 100% because of structural or logistical "mismatches." For instance, there may be 10,000 electricians out of work but, at the same time, 20,000 job openings for electricians. However, the unemployed may not live in the same areas as the jobs, or the candidates and the employers simply do not "find" each other.

Another similar situation which may occur is exemplified by an economy where there are 10,000 jobs open for doctors, and 10,000 unemployed engineers. It is correct to say that there is unemployment, but incorrect to say there are fewer jobs, on the whole, than persons seeking jobs.

All this is obvious enough. The point is, the effects are heightened in a market mechanism controlled by undefined (but heuristically enormous in impact) cultural factors. And we must therefore be very careful in viewing the child care cost structure as one in which simple "tradeoffs" may be freely made. From the standpoint of public policy, for example, it cannot be concluded that a given price consumers now pay per hour for a certain method of care constitutes the expected price were the usage of care to be expanded through public incentives. Nor could we really predict any particular change in usage patterns if price were lowered.

Yet there are important things to be learned from this survey about costs. In this section, we will be examining the data from two essentially different perspectives: (1) as measures of magnitude and (2) as tests of certain hypotheses about the economic structure of care.

On the "pure measurement" side, we are interested in learning how large the child care market (or "industry" as some would term it) is—both from the standpoint of aggregate totals and as dollars distributed throughout the various care arrangements.

All of the tables presented in this chapter include estimates of the total national expenditure (in dollars per week) devoted to each method of care as subdivided by selected independent variables of interest. In order to portray the true magnitude, non-response has been allocated according to observed proportions. Because of roundoff errors in the readjustment algorithm, the bottom line total projections may vary slightly on some tables.

In summary, the total national costs of child care, as paid by consumers, is estimated as shown by Table VIII-1.

Over half (55%) of the child care dollar is paid to non-relatives, with about 25% going to the institutional forms of care. As one would expect, relatives receive the least in remunerations in proportion to the total amount of care delivered (Table VIII-2).

TABLE VIII-1

TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL CONSUMER COSTS OF CHILD CARE
(millions of dollars)

Method	Per Week	Per Year
Child's home:		
by relative	$ 8.9	$ 464.7
by non-relative	32.3	1,679.4
Other home:		
by relative	13.0	674.1
by non-relative	34.4	1,790.4
Nursery school	20.1	1,044.6
Day care center	10.5	547.1
Cooperative programs	.3	17.5
Before/after school	2.0	101.8
	$121.6*	$6,321.6

*Standard error estimated at ± 4.6 million; Head Start dropped being insignificant.

TABLE VIII-2

PROPORTION OF TOTAL CARE DELIVERED COMPARED AGAINST SHARE OF THE CHILD CARE DOLLAR

Method	Percent of all Child Care Hours	Percent of Total Costs
Child's home:		
by relative	19.3%	7.2%
by non-relative	17.2	26.6
Other home:		
by relative	25.5	10.7
by non-relative	19.8	28.3
Nursery school	8.3	16.5
Day care center	6.4	8.7
Cooperative program	0.8	0.3
Before/After school	2.1	1.6
	(100%)	(100%)

That relatives are paid less is not so important as the observation, once again, that they represent a substantial part of the market and that they are, indeed, frequently paid.

A second topic of interest from the "pure measurement" perspective is the cost per service hour of the various arrangements of care. But before presenting the results of this calculated item, it is necessary to explain a measurement difficulty imposed in part by the design of questionnaire.

The numbers of hours of care received were recorded severally for each child in the household with respect to method; costs were recorded (also with respect to method) in the aggregate for the household. Thus, there is no strictly logical way to identify care units delivered in common.

For example, suppose a given household reports that child "A" receives 20 hours per week of in-home care by non-relatives, child "B" receives 10 hours and, further, the household on the whole pays $12. We cannot ascertain how many of these hours are received in common or how many provider ("sitter") labor hours are represented by the $12.

Furthermore, although we would expect (and the data confirm) that babysitting two children for an hour does not cost much more, if any, than caring for one child for an hour, we would not make the same assumption for, say, day care center care, where costs are likely to be determined by number of children served or "enrollment slots."

Consequently, we have used as a comparable measure across methods the mean cost of a child care hour (household cost divided by the sum of the hours of care received by all children using), not the provider service hour. Table VIII-3 shows the impact of this definition when assessing, particularly, the cost of home-based care.

TABLE VIII-3

MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD*

Method	Overall Mean	Number of Children			
		1	2	3	4 & over
Child's home:					
by relative	$.35	.51	.36	.26	.22
by non-relative	.53	1.06	.57	.35	.37
Other home:					
by relative	.39	.50	.32	.29	(.34)
by non-relative	.54	.69	.49	.48	.38
Nursery school	.66	.65	.67	(.68)	(.45)
Day care centers	.57	.55	.69	(.35)	(.51)
All methods**	$.51	.65	.51	.40	.34

*Figures shown in parentheses are suspect due to insufficient observations.

**Includes methods of care (Head Start, cooperative and before/after school) not itemized due to insufficient observations.

In addition to serving as an aid to interpretation, Table VIII-3 can be construed to test the hypothesis that some arrangements offer economies of scale when two or more children receive care in common. Babysitting (e.g., in-home by non-relative) is, of course, the most statistically marked; but the differences between "other home by non-relative" and nursery/day care center are probably the most significant in substance. To be sure, the interpretation of the "other-home by non-relative" pattern is confounded by varying usage modalities and cannot be equated to the family day care home concept; but it is still probably correct to conclude that "group rates" are more likely to be manifest among formal family home providers than centers, even though "slots available" and "slots used" constitute true business constraints in both cases.

A third "pure measurement" objective is the determination of how much, on the average, households pay in total when they use care. Tables presented at the end of this section include this statistic in all cases.*

Overall, households which purchase care average $14.73 per week in costs. Mean distributions by method are given in Table VIII-4.

TABLE VIII-4

MEAN COST PER WEEK TO HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING CARE IN GIVEN METHODS

Method	Dollars per Week
Child's home:	
by relative	$10.52
by non-relative	7.78
Other home:	
by relative	14.24
by non-relative	16.07
Nursery school	14.59
Day care center	19.56
Cooperative programs**	(5.83)
Before/after school**	(6.42)
Overall mean, all paying households	$14.73

**Suspect due to small sample size.

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*Tables given at the end also present the mean cost per capita in the population. While these statistics are not particularly descriptive of any "real-life" concept, they may be used as an index to gauge the distribution of the "market" among various household types controlling for number in the population.

Earlier in the section, we stated that our analysis of cost would include, in addition to pure measure, the testing of certain hypotheses. The following are among the more important of these hypotheses (expressed as questions):

- Do the poor, or do "marginally poor," households pay more or less than households overall, either in total or per service hour?
- Is the cost of child care dependent upon, or can it be predicted or explained by, the household structure as defined by the mother's marital and employment status?
- To what extent do costs correlate with the "degree" of the mother's employment as measured both by hours worked and money earned?
- Does the reported reason care is used bear a measurable impact on the costs of care?

The remaining portions of this section are devoted to brief examinations of these questions. For the interested reader, however, a series of detailed tables portraying distributions by type of care are to be found at the end of the section. While these tables are generally rich in additional information, the reader is cautioned that no treatment has been given to sampling error. As a general rule of thumb, wherever the "number of paying households" shown is less than 100,000, associated means should be disregarded or at least considered suspect. For this reason, tables based on the methods cooperative care, before and after school care and Head Start have not been included although reported costs and hours used are incorporated into tables on "all methods."

Poverty Status and Costs

Research in support of the antipoverty programs of the 1960s, as well as more current studies on consumerism, often demonstrated that the poor pay more, in general, for what they purchase. Fortunately, this does not appear to be true in the case of child care.

Table VIII-5, on the following page, gives the mean prices paid per child care hour for each of the various methods by poverty status. With the exception of care in relatives' homes, each method is described by a monotonic pattern wherein the higher the income, the higher the price paid. The drop in price paid for other home/relative care by the marginal income group (28¢) is interesting and probably represents the nature of symbiotic extended family relationships. That those below poverty pay more than those just above may be explained by the conjecture that the relatives of a poor family are more likely to be poor and, hence, less able or willing to "work" for free; or it may be that some of the "working poor" are forced to make an arrangement with relatives because of unavailability of other forms of care and inability to afford formal care in family day care homes or centers.

At this point, it is only fair to question whether these strong trends in price actually represent cheaper purchasing by those with low incomes, or whether the differences represent only artifacts of a skewed distribution of amounts of care used. Figure 8-1 tends, on the whole, to controvert this possibility. This ogive of the distribution of costs suggests that differences in unit price tend to control the total amount paid as opposed to differences in the distribution, accompanied by economies of scale or the like, distorting the means.

Four propositions, admittedly beyond the data, might help to explain these correlations. The first is obvious: people pay what they can afford.

Second, child care costs and standards are preeminently more influenced by micro-community standards than, say, the market for goods. That is, groceries do not cost less in a poor neighborhood than in a rich one (indeed, they may cost more); but child care probably does tend to cost less.

Third, and very important from a policy-maker's vantage point, there is no measure or control in the instant data of the quality of care. We simply

TABLE VIII-5

MEAN COST PAID PER CHILD CARE HOUR BY METHOD AND HOUSEHOLD POVERTY STATUS

(dollars per hour)

Income Level	In Own Home		In Other Home		Nursery or Preschool	Day Care Center	Before/ After School Program	All Methods
	By Relative	By Non-Relative	By Relative	By Non-Relative				
Below Poverty	.31	.39	.40	.40	.50	.34	.29	.37
Within 200% of Poverty	.31	.40	.28	.44	.58	.40	.58	.39
Over 200% of Poverty	.40	.56	.44	.59	.69	.67	.73	.58
Total, All Households	.34	.52	.38	.55	.67	.60	.70	.51

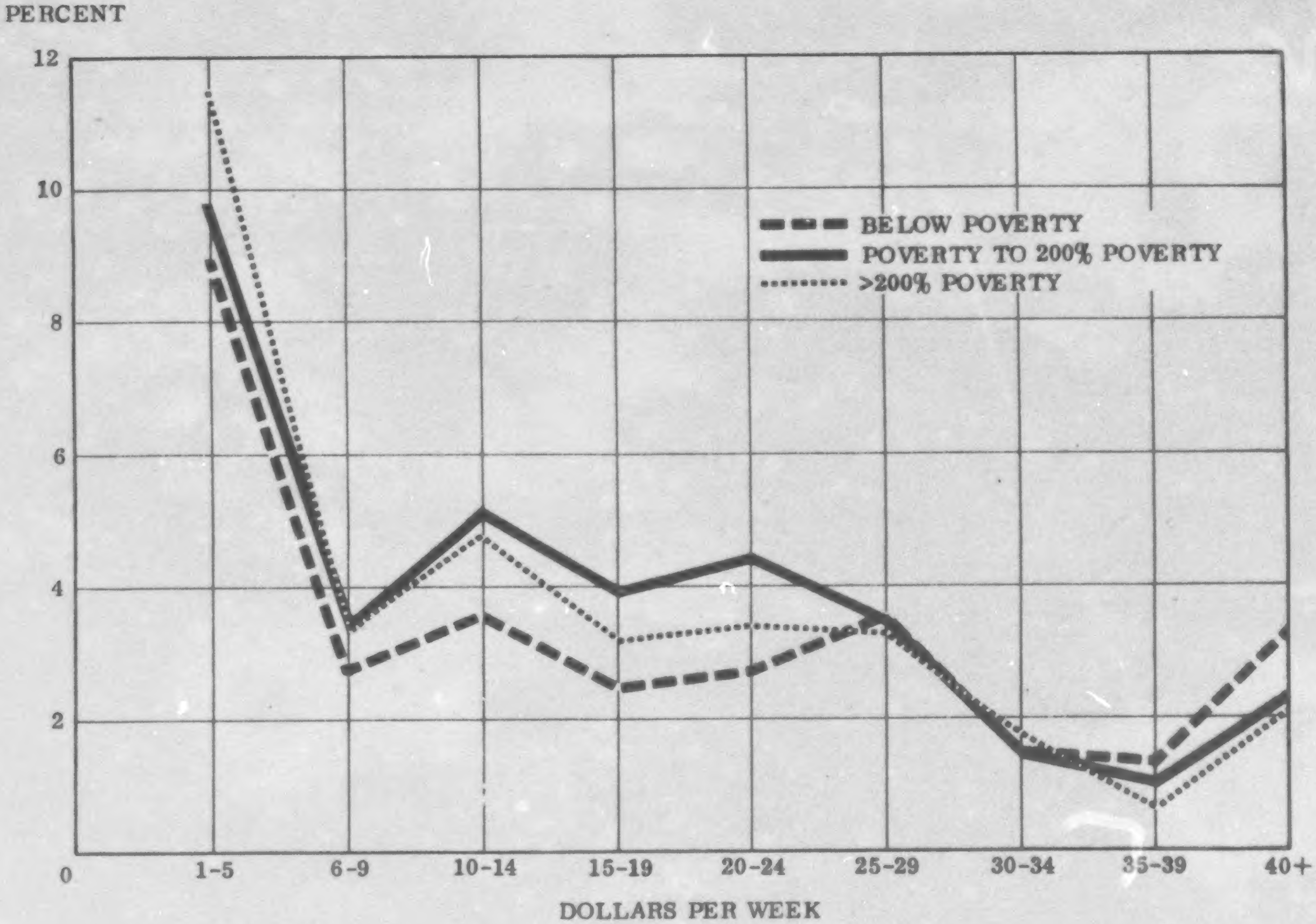

Figure 8-1. Distribution of Dollars Paid Expressed as Percents of the Respective Populations.

do not know, for example, the extent to which staff-child ratios, the qualifications of providers, monies spent on equipment or food, etc., explain the differences in price.

Finally, lower costs to the poor for family day care homes, nursery school and center care in particular are very likely influenced to a great extent by grants and sliding fee scales subsidized by the public, by other consumers or by private philanthropy.

In examining the tables below by race and ethnicity, it is instructive to note that racial differences are largely controlled by differing income distributions. Our attempt to control for income in order to analyze true racial trends, although useful, stretched the sample too thin and is not reported here.

Respondent's Marital and Employment Status

Just as the mother's status is the most significant predictor of usage, it is by far the dominant factor in the distribution of expenditures. In per capita terms, employed mothers spend about five times as much on child care as their counterparts who are not employed (Table VIII-6).

TABLE VIII-6

MEAN WEEKLY COST OF CARE BY RESPONDENT'S STATUS

Respondent	Mean cost to those paying	Cost per capita in population
Currently married and:		
employed	$19.96	$ 9.25
not employed	8.06	2.19
Not currently married and:		
employed	22.27	12.02
not employed	12.09	2.08
All households	14.76	5.00

Furthermore, employed mothers who are not currently married spend about a third more per capita than those who are married. When limited only to those who pay, employed married respondents pay only slightly less (see Table VIII-7).

TABLE VIII-7

MEAN WEEKLY EXPENDITURES TO HOUSEHOLDS PAYING
BY RESPONDENT'S STATUS AND TYPE OF CARE

Method	All Paying Households	Currently Married		Not Currently Married	
		Employed	Not Employed	Employed	Not Employed
Child's home:					
by relative	$10.52	10.92	5.56	17.33	16.94
by non-relative	7.80	11.86	4.72	17.28	6.08
Other home:					
by relative	14.24	16.22	9.80	14.12	9.62
by non-relative	16.08	17.97	7.87	18.73	10.98
Nursery school	14.60	19.19	9.61	27.79	(17.51)
Day care center	19.56	22.04	16.99	19.61	(8.90)
All methods*	$14.76	19.96	8.06	22.27	12.09

*Includes other methods with insufficient observations to warrant itemization. (Figures in parentheses are suspect due to sampling error.)

While mothers who are not employed spend about the same per capita whether or not they are married, this can probably be attributed to lack of income, for those who actually purchase care average about 50% more in costs per week.

7

As a bare minimum, 25% of the national child care expenditure is in no way work-related, since about this proportion is spent by mothers who are not employed. But the distributions of mean amounts paid by the mothers' level of employment (Table VIII-8), as well as the distributions of total national expenditures (see tables at the end of this section), both portray very strong correlative relationships.

TABLE VIII-8

MEAN COSTS PER WEEK BY RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

Method	All Paying Households	No Hours Worked	Hours Worked Per Week 1-9	10-29	30 & Up
Child's home:					
by relative	$10.52	5.67	(6.36)	(6.72)	16.35
by non-relative	7.78	4.85	(5.09)	(9.11)	16.24
Other Home:					
by relative	14.24	8.37	(4.24)	14.63	17.00
by non-relative	16.07	9.56	5.67	12.03	20.71
Nursery school	14.60	9.22	10.08	11.98	24.31
Day care center	19.56	12.07	(20.00)	12.28	22.49
All methods*	$14.73	7.82	9.91	13.93	23.29

*Includes other methods having insufficient observations.
(Figures in parentheses are suspect due to excessive standard error.)

There is also distinct evidence that economies of scale are manifest as the number of hours of care increases. The observed mean costs per service hour for all methods of care by employment level are shown in Table VIII-9.

TABLE VIII-9

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY
COST PER CHILD CARE HOUR

Level of Employment	Mean Cost Per Child Care Hour
No hours worked:	$0.62
1-9	0.62
10-29	0.61
30 and up	0.47
All households	0.51

The tendency for price to decrease as more hours are used appears to hold across the various methods.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL METHODS OF CARE BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL. (AMOUNTS PAID BY CONSUMERS ONLY.)

INCOME LEVEL	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	7745317.00	599499.	12.92	2.1379	0.37
WITHIN 200% OF POVERTY	21442416.00	1627951.	13.17	3.5970	0.39
OVER 200% OF POVERTY	95467456.00	6272344.	15.22	6.4478	0.58
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	124655184.00	8499794.	14.67	5.1108	0.51

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NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

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                         ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
                    IN HOME CARE BY RELATIVES BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL.

                      ***********************************************************************
                      * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER  OF * MEAN COST *  COST PER   *  MEAN COST  *
                      *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN   * PER SERVICE *
  INCOME LEVEL        *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING   * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION *     HOUR     *
**********************************************************************************************


BELOW POVERTY LEVEL       2677158.00        169191.        15.82       0.7390         0.31


WITHIN 200% OF POVERTY    2506050.00        226377.        11.07       0.4204         0.31


OVER 200% OF POVERTY      3694896.00        473846.         7.80       0.2495         0.40


TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS     8878105.00        869414.        10.21       0.3640         0.34

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                      NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
                              PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
IN HOME CARE BY NON-RELATIVES BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL.

INCOME LEVEL	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	1040747.44	122832.	8.47	0.2873	0.39
WITHIN 200% OF POVERTY	5737364.00	681612.	8.42	0.9624	0.40
OVER 200% OF POVERTY	26625392.00	3506868.	7.59	1.7982	0.56
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	33403504.00	4311313.	7.75	1.3655	0.52

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

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                    ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
              CARE IN RELATIVE'S HOMES BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL.

                   ***************************************************************************
                   * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER  OF * MEAN COST *  COST PER  *  MEAN COST  *
                   *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN  * PER SERVICE *
  INCOME LEVEL     *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING   * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION *    HOUR     *
*********************************************************************************************

BELOW POVERTY LEVEL        1100979.00        112343.        9.80       0.3039        0.40

WITHIN 200% OF POVERTY     3156306.00        231002.       13.66       0.5295        0.28

OVER 200% OF POVERTY       9143057.00        597243.       15.31       0.6175        0.44

TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS     13400342.00        940587.       14.25       0.5494        0.38

*****************************************************************************************UNCO**

                    NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
                            PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN NON-RELATIVES' HOMES BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL.

INCOME LEVEL	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	1541777.00	144038.	10.70	0.4256	0.40
WITHIN 200% OF POVERTY	6459849.00	451626.	14.39	1.0903	0.44
OVER 200% OF POVERTY	26960176.00	1575276.	17.11	1.8209	0.59
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	35001792.00	2170940.	16.12	1.4351	0.55

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
CARE IN NURSERY SCHOOLS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL.

INCOME LEVEL	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	864338.13	58991.	14.65	0.2386	0.50
WITHIN 200% OF POVERTY	1766349.00	136480.	12.94	0.2963	0.58
OVER 200% OF POVERTY	17900240.00	1166625.	15.34	1.2090	0.69
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	20530928.00	1362096.	15.07	0.8418	0.67

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

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                         ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
                    CARE IN DAYCARE CENTERS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL.

                      ***************************************************************************
                      * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER  OF * MEAN COST *  COST PER   *  MEAN COST  *
                      *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN   * PER SERVICE *
  INCOME LEVEL        *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING   * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION  *    HOUR     *
*******************************************************************************************


BELOW POVERTY LEVEL       495502.69         57412.         8.63       0.1368         0.34

WITHIN 200% OF POVERTY   1287878.00         96664.        13.32       0.2160         0.40

OVER 200% OF POVERTY     9302434.00        415306.        22.40       0.6283         0.67

TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS   11085816.00        569383.        19.47       0.4545         0.60

***************************************************************************************UNCO**

                 NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
                         PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVEL.

INCOME LEVEL	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	24814.61	11054.	2.24	0.0068	0.29
WITHIN 200% OF POVERTY	206638.00	37673.	5.49	0.0347	0.58
OVER 200% OF POVERTY	1767702.00	247357.	7.15	0.1194	0.73
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1999155.00	296083.	6.75	0.0820	0.70

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR IN HOME CARE BY RELATIVES BY MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

RESPONDENT	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
CURRENTLY MARRIED AND:					
EMPLOYED	2874627.00	263210.	10.92	0.4148	0.31
NOT EMPLOYED	1926627.00	346662.	5.56	0.1470	0.46
CURRENTLY NOT MARRIED					
EMPLOYED	2610513.00	150635.	17.33	1.2866	0.31
NOT EMPLOYED	1560181.00	92088.	16.94	0.6707	0.39
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	8971950.00	852597.	10.52	0.3678	0.35

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
IN HOME CARE BY NON-RELATIVES BY MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

RESPONDENT	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
CURRENTLY MARRIED AND:					
EMPLOYED	14159535.00	1193434.	11.86	2.0432	0.48
NOT EMPLOYED	11915166.00	2525052.	4.72	0.9092	0.58
CURRENTLY NOT MARRIED					
EMPLOYED	5665501.00	327883.	17.28	2.7922	0.61
NOT EMPLOYED	662595.25	108960.	6.08	0.2848	0.42
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	32402784.00	4155330.	7.80	1.3285	0.53

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN RELATIVE'S HOMES BY MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

RESPONDENT	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
CURRENTLY MARRIED AND:					
EMPLOYED	8636736.00	532547.	16.22	1.2462	0.37
NOT EMPLOYED	1817266.00	185483.	9.80	0.1387	0.56
CURRENTLY NOT MARRIED					
EMPLOYED	2130387.00	150836.	14.12	1.0499	0.39
NOT EMPLOYED	434633.56	45191.	9.62	0.1868	0.42
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	13019023.00	914056.	14.24	0.5338	0.39

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN NON-RELATIVES' HOMES BY MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

RESPONDENT	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
CURRENTLY MARRIED AND:					
EMPLOYED	22440256.00	1248567.	17.97	3.2380	0.53
NOT EMPLOYED	2874225.00	365040.	7.87	0.2193	0.97
CURRENTLY NOT MARRIED					
EMPLOYED	8112926.00	433228.	18.73	3.9984	0.49
NOT EMPLOYED	1088592.00	99118.	10.98	0.4680	0.62
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	34516000.00	2145953.	16.08	1.4151	0.54

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN NURSERY SCHOOLS BY MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

RESPONDENT	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
CURRENTLY MARRIED AND:					
EMPLOYED	8895728.00	463656.	19.19	1.2836	0.60
NOT EMPLOYED	7316365.00	761613.	9.61	0.5583	0.87
CURRENTLY NOT MARRIED					
EMPLOYED	3274012.00	117797.	27.79	1.6136	0.48
NOT EMPLOYED	708689.75	40471.	17.51	0.3047	0.90
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	20194784.00	1383536.	14.60	0.8280	0.66

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
CARE IN DAYCARE CENTERS BY MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

RESPONDENT	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
CURRENTLY MARRIED AND:					
EMPLOYED	6366357.00	288818.	22.04	0.9186	0.62
NOT EMPLOYED	1909455.00	112374.	16.99	0.1457	0.70
CURRENTLY NOT MARRIED					
EMPLOYED	1928335.00	98315.	19.61	0.9504	0.45
NOT EMPLOYED	361926.81	40672.	8.90	0.1556	0.31
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	10566075.00	540179.	19.56	0.4332	0.57

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

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                         ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
                CARE IN BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS BY HOUSEHOLD
                                    INCOME LEVEL.

                        *****************************************************************************
                        * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER  OF  * MEAN COST *  COST PER   *  MEAN COST  *
                        *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS  *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN   * PER SERVICE *
 RESPONDENT             *   EXPENDITURE   *    PAYING   * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION  *    HOUR     *
*************************************************************************************************


CURRENTLY MARRIED AND:

  EMPLOYED                   696136.81        102332.          6.80       0.1004         0.85

  NOT EMPLOYED               833315.50        165398.          5.04       0.0636         0.38


CURRENTLY NOT MARRIED

  EMPLOYED                   414348.00         28520.         14.53       0.2042         1.78

  NOT EMPLOYED                22093.20          9842.          2.24       0.0095         0.29


TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS       1965893.00        306091.          6.42       0.0806         0.59

*********************************************************************************************UNCO**

                         NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
                                 PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL METHODS OF CARE BY MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS. (AMOUNTS PAID BY CONSUMERS ONLY.)

RESPONDENT	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
CURRENTLY MARRIED AND:					
EMPLOYED	64097200.00	3211849.	19.96	9.2489	0.49
NOT EMPLOYED	28700176.00	3562127.	8.06	2.1900	0.64
CURRENTLY NOT MARRIED					
EMPLOYED	24381552.00	1094919.	22.27	12.0162	0.47
NOT EMPLOYED	4838713.00	400289.	12.09	2.0801	0.47
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	122017648.00	8269185.	14.76	5.0027	0.51

*UNCO**

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

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              ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL METHODS OF CARE
            BY PARENT'S WORK SCHEDULE.  (AMOUNTS PAID BY CONSUMERS ONLY.)

                        **************************************************************************
                        * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER  OF * MEAN COST *  COST PER  *  MEAN COST   *
                        *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN  * PER SERVICE  *
 WORK SCHEDULE          *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING   * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION *     HOUR     *
*********************************************************************************************

NO WORK SCHEDULE         28878496.00      3692700.       7.82        1.8914        0.62

HOURS WORKED/WEEK:

  1 -  9                  3188600.00       321900.       9.91        4.7267        0.62

 10 - 29                 13720700.00       984800.      13.93        6.2116        0.61

 30 & UP                 75804688.00      3254700.      23.29       12.1509        0.47

 ALL HOUSEHOLDS         121592496.00      8254100.      14.73        4.9853        0.51

*****************************************************************************************UNCO**

                            NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
                                    PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
IN HOME CARE BY RELATIVES BY PARENT'S WORK SCHEDULE.

WORK SCHEDULE	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
NO WORK SCHEDULE	2150300.00	379200.	5.67	0.1408	0.48
HOURS WORKED/WEEK:					
1 - 9	178200.00	28000.	6.36	0.2642	0.60
10 - 29	438200.00	65200.	6.72	0.1984	0.53
30 & UP	6169500.00	377300.	16.35	0.9889	0.31
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	8936200.00	849700.	10.52	0.3664	0.35

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR IN HOME CARE BY NON-RELATIVES BY PARENT'S WORK SCHEDULE.

WORK SCHEDULE	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
NO WORK SCHEDULE	12330800.00	2544100.	4.85	0.8076	0.58
HOURS WORKED/WEEK:					
1 - 9	1087600.00	213500.	5.09	1.6122	0.68
10 - 29	4807100.00	527900.	9.11	2.1762	0.60
30 & UP	14069100.00	866200.	16.24	2.2552	0.48
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	32294592.00	4151700.	7.78	1.3241	0.53

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN RELATIVE'S HOMES BY PARENT'S WORK SCHEDULE.

WORK SCHEDULE	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
NO WORK SCHEDULE	1710700.00	204400.	8.37	0.1120	0.49
HOURS WORKED/WEEK:					
1 - 9	169800.00	40000.	4.24	0.2517	0.29
10 - 29	1455200.00	99500.	14.63	0.6588	0.62
30 & UP	9628400.00	566300.	17.00	1.5434	0.36
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	12964100.00	910200.	14.24	0.5315	0.39

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

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                          ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
                   CARE IN NON-RELATIVES' HOMES BY PARENT'S WORK SCHEDULE.

                         **************************************************************************
                         * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER   OF * MEAN COST * COST PER    *  MEAN COST  *
                         *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS  *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN   * PER SERVICE *
WORK SCHEDULE            *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING    * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION  *    HOUR     *
*************************************************************************************************


NO WORK SCHEDULE              3902500.00       408200.         9.56       0.2556        0.83

HOURS WORKED/WEEK:

  1 -  9                       712800.00       125700.         5.67       1.0566        0.53

 10 - 29                      4861200.00       404200.        12.03       2.2007        0.57

 30 & UP                     24952896.00      1204700.        20.71       3.9998        0.51

 ALL HOUSEHOLDS              34429392.00      2142800.        16.07       1.4116        0.54

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                         NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
                                 PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN NURSERY SCHOOLS BY PARENT'S WORK SCHEDULE.

WORK SCHEDULE	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
NO WORK SCHEDULE	6700600.00	726600.	9.22	0.4389	0.93
HOURS WORKED/WEEK:					
1 - 9	1001600.00	99400.	10.08	1.4847	0.80
10 - 29	977700.00	81600.	11.98	0.4426	0.85
30 & UP	11429700.00	470100.	24.31	1.8321	0.54
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	20109600.00	1377700.	14.60	0.8245	0.66

*UNCO**

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN DAYCARE CENTERS BY PARENT'S WORK SCHEDULE.

WORK SCHEDULE	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
NO WORK SCHEDULE	1162700.00	96300.	12.07	0.0762	0.41
HOURS WORKED/WEEK:					
1 - 9	14000.00	700.	20.00	0.0208	2.50
10 - 29	686300.00	55900.	12.28	0.3107	0.71
30 & UP	8658500.00	385000.	22.49	1.3879	0.59
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	10521500.00	537900.	19.56	0.4314	0.57

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS BY PARENT'S WORK SCHEDULE.

WORK SCHEDULE	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
NO WORK SCHEDULE	853200.00	175900.	4.85	0.0559	0.37
HOURS WORKED/WEEK:					
1 - 9	4100.00	4100.	1.00	0.0061	0.50
10 - 29	432400.00	37600.	11.50	0.1958	2.71
30 & UP	667900.00	87200.	7.66	0.1071	0.79
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1957600.00	304800.	6.42	0.0803	0.59

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

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          ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL METHODS OF CARE
          BY RACE AND ETHNICITY.  (AMOUNTS PAID BY CONSUMERS ONLY.)

                    ***************************************************************************
                    * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER  OF  * MEAN COST *  COST PER   *  MEAN COST  *
                    *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS  *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN   * PER SERVICE *
RACE/ETHNICITY:     *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING    * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION  *    HOUR     *
*******************************************************************************************


W H I T E              90596096.00       6661472.       13.60        4.9472         0.55

B L A C K              18543856.00        929538.       19.95        5.2881         0.43

S P A N I S H           5941542.00        321413.       18.49        4.5140         0.44

O T H E R               6493965.00        341014.       19.04        5.1751         0.47

A L L   R A C E S     121575456.00       8253437.       14.73        4.9846         0.51
****************************************************************************************UNCO**

                    NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
                            PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR,
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
IN HOME CARE BY RELATIVES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY.

RACE/ETHNICITY:	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
WHITE	4671291.00	587624.	7.95	0.2551	0.37
BLACK	1904177.00	117905.	16.15	0.5430	0.32
SPANISH	608624.88	57602.	10.57	0.4624	0.26
OTHER	1752471.00	86604.	20.24	1.3966	0.38
ALL RACES	8936565.00	849735.	10.52	0.3664	0.35

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

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                    ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
                 IN HOME CARE BY NON-RELATIVES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY.

                     ***********************************************************************
                     * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER  OF * MEAN COST *  COST PER   *  MEAN COST   *
                     *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN   * PER SERVICE  *
 RACE/ETHNICITY:     *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING   * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION  *     HOUR     *
**********************************************************************************************

 W H I T E              28130544.00       3895459.        7.22        1.5361          0.55

 B L A C K               1853975.00         93704.       19.79        0.5287          0.39

 S P A N I S H           1071743.00         75003.       14.29        0.8142          0.55

 O T H E R               1239650.00         87704.       14.13        0.9879          0.41

 A L L   R A C E S      32295920.00       4151869.        7.78        1.3241          0.53

****************************************************************************************UNCO**

                  NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
                          PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN RELATIVE'S HOMES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY.

RACE/ETHNICITY:	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
WHITE	7128491.00	551923.	12.92	0.3853	0.39
BLACK	3734052.00	236410.	15.79	1.0648	0.37
SPANISH	1452059.00	97004.	14.97	1.1032	0.37
OTHER	650026.56	24901.	26.10	0.5180	0.84
ALL RACES	12964630.00	910237.	14.24	0.5315	0.39

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN NON-RELATIVES' HOMES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY.

RACE/ETHNICITY:	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
WHITE	25790752.00	1681168.	15.34	1.4084	0.56
BLACK	5288816.00	278511.	18.99	1.5082	0.49
SPANISH	1677868.00	91804.	18.28	1.2747	0.51
OTHER	1673368.00	91404.	18.31	1.3335	0.45
ALL RACES	34430800.00	2142887.	16.07	1.4117	0.54

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN NURSERY SCHOOLS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY.

RACE/ETHNICITY:	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
WHITE	15435231.00	1141346.	13.52	0.8429	0.69
BLACK	3504643.00	165207.	21.21	0.9954	0.52
SPANISH	291411.88	22401.	13.01	0.2214	0.63
OTHER	857135.00	47802.	17.93	0.6831	0.72
ALL RACES	20088416.00	1376756.	14.59	0.8236	0.66

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN DAYCARE CENTERS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY.

RACE/ETHNICITY:	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
WHITE	7413803.00	377115.	19.66	0.4048	0.61
BLACK	1995581.00	111305.	17.93	0.5691	0.44
SPANISH	821533.56	31801.	25.83	0.6241	0.56
OTHER	291011.88	17701.	16.44	0.2319	0.80
ALL RACES	10521930.00	537922.	19.56	0.4314	0.57

*UNCO**

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL METHODS OF CARE BY MAIN REASON FOR USING CARE. (AMOUNTS PAID BY CONSUMERS ONLY.)

MAIN REASON	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
TO WORK OR SEEK WORK	28432992.00	1288700.	22.06	14.3478	0.45
REGULAR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	7900.00	7900.	1.00	0.5766	0.20
OCCASIONAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	587100.00	39100.	15.02	10.5404	0.25
TO GET AWAY FROM MY KIDS SOMETIMES	41600.00	10400.	4.00	0.8908	0.27
SCHOOL READINESS	225300.00	14600.	15.43	13.2529	0.57
CHILD'S INDEPENDENCE	8100.00	2700.	3.00	2.0250	0.20
CHILD'S SOCIAL SKILLS	0.0	0.	0.0	0.0	0.0
RESPONDENT'S SCHOOL	28000.00	2800.	10.00	0.3053	0.22
JOB TRAINING	1376900.00	66000.	20.86	13.0760	0.42
"SO I CAN GO OUT"	91700.00	14800.	6.20	6.1959	1.24
NO REASON/OTHER	90792896.00	6807100.	13.34	4.1158	0.54
ALL REASONS	121592496.00	8254100.	14.73	4.9853	0.51

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR IN HOME CARE BY RELATIVES BY MAIN REASON FOR USING CARE.

MAIN REASON	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
TO WORK OR SEEK WORK	5365000.00	383700.	13.98	N/A	0.32
REGULAR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	75000.00	7500.	10.00	N/A	0.33
OCCASIONAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	0.0	0.	0.0	N/A	0.0
TO GET AWAY FROM MY KIDS SOMETIMES	118300.00	21900.	5.40	N/A	0.24
SCHOOL READINESS	152300.00	17000.	8.96	N/A	0.43
CHILD'S INDEPENDENCE	163000.00	20200.	3.07	N/A	0.64
CHILD'S SOCIAL SKILLS	402400.00	43900.	9.17	N/A	0.74
RESPONDENT'S SCHOOL	310200.00	42300.	7.33	N/A	0.52
JOB TRAINING	1449900.00	65100.	22.27	N/A	0.35
"SO I CAN GO OUT"	827900.00	226200.	3.66	N/A	0.41
NO REASON/OTHER	72200.00	21900.	3.30	N/A	0.56
ALL REASONS	8936200.00	849700.	10.52	N/A	0.35

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR IN HOME CARE BY NON-RELATIVES BY MAIN REASON FOR USING CARE.

MAIN REASON	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
TO WORK OR SEEK WORK	18104096.00	1180500.	15.34	N/A	0.52
REGULAR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	711300.00	175300.	4.06	N/A	0.46
OCCASIONAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	493600.00	93700.	5.27	N/A	0.38
TO GET AWAY FROM MY KIDS SOMETIMES	1416200.00	338500.	4.18	N/A	0.42
SCHOOL READINESS	450800.00	99400.	4.54	N/A	0.64
CHILD'S INDEPENDENCE	276200.00	92800.	2.98	N/A	0.47
CHILD'S SOCIAL SKILLS	1012800.00	192800.	5.25	N/A	0.48
RESPONDENT'S SCHOOL	1125000.00	177400.	6.34	N/A	0.51
JOB TRAINING	0.0	0.	0.0	N/A	0.0
"SO I CAN GO OUT"	7428900.00	1705900.	4.35	N/A	0.62
NO REASON/OTHER	1275700.00	95400.	13.37	N/A	0.76
ALL REASONS	32294592.00	4151700.	7.78	N/A	0.53

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN RELATIVE'S HOMES BY MAIN REASON FOR USING CARE.

MAIN REASON	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
TO WORK OR SEEK WORK	10204800.00	632900.	16.12	N/A	0.38
REGULAR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	0.0	0.	0.0	N/A	0.0
OCCASIONAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	68500.00	16500.	4.15	N/A	0.16
TO GET AWAY FROM MY KIDS SOMETIMES	37500.00	7500.	5.00	N/A	0.21
SCHOOL READINESS	359200.00	30600.	11.74	N/A	0.63
CHILD'S INDEPENDENCE	528200.00	15600.	33.86	N/A	0.42
CHILD'S SOCIAL SKILLS	224500.00	11300.	19.87	N/A	1.02
RESPONDENT'S SCHOOL	800500.00	38700.	20.68	N/A	0.82
JOB TRAINING	187500.00	14100.	13.30	N/A	0.38
"SO I CAN GO OUT"	380800.00	115400.	3.30	N/A	0.41
NO REASON/OTHER	172600.00	27600.	6.25	N/A	0.23
ALL REASONS	12964100.00	910200.	14.24	N/A	0.39

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN NON-RELATIVES' HOMES BY MAIN REASON FOR USING CARE.

MAIN REASON	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
TO WORK OR SEEK WORK	29677488.00	1515100.	19.59	N/A	0.53
REGULAR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	76500.00	35400.	2.16	N/A	0.56
OCCASIONAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	129000.00	15400.	8.38	N/A	1.20
TO GET AWAY FROM MY KIDS SOMETIMES	624500.00	96900.	6.44	N/A	0.44
SCHOOL READINESS	108800.00	12800.	8.50	N/A	0.35
CHILD'S INDEPENDENCE	235300.00	34800.	6.76	N/A	1.37
CHILD'S SOCIAL SKILLS	830000.00	94300.	8.80	N/A	0.60
RESPONDENT'S SCHOOL	1520100.00	91900.	16.54	N/A	0.60
JOB TRAINING	20900.00	1900.	11.00	N/A	0.30
"SO I CAN GO OUT"	972500.00	223100.	4.36	N/A	0.85
NO REASON/OTHER	234300.00	21200.	11.05	N/A	0.67
ALL REASONS	34429392.00	2142800.	16.07	N/A	0.54

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN NURSERY SCHOOLS BY MAIN REASON FOR USING CARE.

MAIN REASON	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
TO WORK OR SEEK WORK	8933700.00	415900.	21.48	N/A	0.56
REGULAR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	467700.00	54200.	8.63	N/A	0.80
OCCASIONAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	87600.00	12700.	6.90	N/A	0.46
TO GET AWAY FROM MY KIDS SOMETIMES	1065200.00	111200.	9.58	N/A	0.79
SCHOOL READINESS	2869200.00	189400.	15.15	N/A	0.76
CHILD'S INDEPENDENCE	281300.00	50000.	5.63	N/A	1.16
CHILD'S SOCIAL SKILLS	3179500.00	243900.	13.04	N/A	0.75
RESPONDENT'S SCHOOL	1184200.00	62200.	19.04	N/A	0.68
JOB TRAINING	30400.00	1900.	16.00	N/A	0.43
"SO I CAN GO OUT"	1928600.00	217100.	8.88	N/A	0.83
NO REASON/OTHER	82200.00	19200.	4.28	N/A	0.67
ALL REASONS	20109600.00	1377700.	14.60	N/A	0.66

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN DAYCARE CENTERS BY MAIN REASON FOR USING CARE.

MAIN REASON	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
TO WORK OR SEEK WORK	8280200.00	373200.	22.19	N/A	0.54
REGULAR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	71700.00	11100.	6.46	N/A	0.69
OCCASIONAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	0.0	0.	0.0	N/A	0.0
TO GET AWAY FROM MY KIDS SOMETIMES	45200.00	13600.	3.32	N/A	0.70
SCHOOL READINESS	310700.00	17700.	17.55	N/A	0.47
CHILD'S INDEPENDENCE	36000.00	9000.	4.00	N/A	0.67
CHILD'S SOCIAL SKILLS	484500.00	37100.	13.06	N/A	0.57
RESPONDENT'S SCHOOL	1041800.00	55300.	18.84	N/A	1.13
JOB TRAINING	25000.00	3200.	7.81	N/A	0.14
"SO I CAN GO OUT"	152800.00	13100.	11.66	N/A	0.79
NO REASON/OTHER	73600.00	4600.	16.00	N/A	2.00
ALL REASONS	10521500.00	537900.	19.56	N/A	0.57

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS BY MAIN REASON FOR USING CARE.

MAIN REASON	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
TO WORK OR SEEK WORK	730300.00	112800.	6.47	N/A	0.66
REGULAR COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	274000.00	33400.	8.20	N/A	0.72
OCCASIONAL COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	83200.00	20800.	4.00	N/A	0.53
TO GET AWAY FROM MY KIDS SOMETIMES	10000.00	5000.	2.00	N/A	0.08
SCHOOL READINESS	160000.00	3200.	50.00	N/A	1.43
CHILD'S INDEPENDENCE	77900.00	11500.	6.77	N/A	0.84
CHILD'S SOCIAL SKILLS	99200.00	36400.	2.73	N/A	0.12
RESPONDENT'S SCHOOL	128000.00	3200.	40.00	N/A	3.33
JOB TRAINING	0.0	0.	0.0	N/A	0.0
"SO I CAN GO OUT"	185000.00	68000.	2.72	N/A	0.50
NO REASON/OTHER	210000.00	10500.	20.00	N/A	1.67
A L L REASONS	1957600.00	304800.	6.42	N/A	0.59

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.

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                        ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
                      CARE IN BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS BY
                           NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD.

                      ***********************************************************************
                      * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER  OF * MEAN COST *  COST PER   * MEAN COST   *
                      *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN   * PER SERVICE *
NUMBER CHILDREN       *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING   * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION  *    HOUR     *
*********************************************************************************************


O N E                      369700.00        27900.       13.25       0.0388         1.61

T W O                      631800.00       112200.        5.63       0.0702         1.06

T H R E E                  715300.00       119100.        6.01       0.1802         0.68

F O U R & OVER             240800.00        45600.        5.28       0.1265         0.17

TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS     1957600.00       304800.        6.42       0.0803         0.59

****************************************************************************UNCO**

                        NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK.
                                PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.S
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL METHODS OF CARE BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN. (AMOUNTS PAID BY CONSUMERS ONLY.)

NUMBER CHILDREN	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
ONE	42032992.00	2906600.	14.46	4.4142	0.65
TWO	54729888.00	3517500.	15.56	6.0845	0.51
THREE	18197200.00	1333500.	13.65	4.5840	0.40
FOUR & OVER	6632400.00	496500.	13.36	3.4845	0.34
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	121592496.00	8254100.	14.73	4.9853	0.51

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK.
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.S

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                    ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
                 IN HOME CARE BY RELATIVES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

                  ***********************************************************************
                  * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER  OF * MEAN COST *  COST PER   *  MEAN COST  *
                  *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN   * PER SERVICE *
NUMBER CHILDREN   *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING   * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION  *    HOUR     *
*****************************************************************************************


ONE                     2292300.00       287900.         7.96      0.2407        0.51

TWO                     4263100.00       350700.        12.16      0.4739        0.36

THREE                   1628500.00       131300.        12.40      0.4102        0.26

FOUR & OVER              752300.00        79800.         9.43      0.3952        0.22

TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS   8936200.00       849700.        10.52      0.3664        0.35
***********************************************************************************UNCO**

                    NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK.
                            PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.S
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                         ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
                  IN HOME CARE BY NON-RELATIVES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

                          ***********************************************************************
                          * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER   OF * MEAN COST *  COST PER   *  MEAN COST  *
                          *     NATIONAL    * HOUSEHOLDS *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN   * PER SERVICE *
NUMBER CHILDREN           *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING   * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION *    HOUR     *
*********************************************************************************************


O N E                         6865200.00       1154300.         5.95        0.7210         1.06

T W O                        16287000.00       1911000.         8.52        1.8107         0.57

T H R E E                     6266400.00        863700.         7.26        1.5786         0.35

F O U R & OVER                2876000.00        222700.        12.91        1.5110         0.37

TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS        32294592.00       4151700.         7.78        1.3241         0.53
*****************************************************************************************UNCO**

                               NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK.
                                       PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.S
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN RELATIVE'S HOMES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

NUMBER CHILDREN	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
ONE	6902500.00	470000.	14.69	0.7249	0.50
TWO	4213500.00	278700.	15.12	0.4684	0.32
THREE	1195400.00	86300.	13.85	0.3311	0.29
FOUR & OVER	652700.00	75200.	8.68	0.3429	0.34
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	12964100.00	910200.	14.24	0.5315	0.39

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK.
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.S

ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN NON-RELATIVES' HOMES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

NUMBER CHILDREN	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
ONE	13098300.00	918100.	14.27	1.3755	0.69
TWO	16102900.00	866200.	18.59	1.7902	0.49
THREE	3848500.00	253000.	15.21	0.5655	0.48
FOUR & OVER	1379700.00	105500.	13.08	0.7249	0.38
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	34429392.00	2142800.	16.07	1.4116	0.54

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK.
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.S

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                    ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR
               CARE IN NURSERY SCHOOLS BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

                  ******************************************************************
                  * TOTAL ESTIMATED * NUMBER  OF * MEAN COST *  COST PER   *  MEAN COST  *
                  *    NATIONAL     * HOUSEHOLDS *PER PAYING * CAPITA IN   * PER SERVICE *
NUMBER CHILDREN   *   EXPENDITURE   *   PAYING   * HOUSEHOLD * POPULATION  *    HOUR     *
*****************************************************************************************

ONE                    8402300.00       509000.       16.51       0.8824        0.65

TWO                    7808500.00       592700.       13.17       0.8681        0.67

THREE                  3377100.00       225800.       14.96       0.8507        0.68

FOUR & OVER             521700.00        50200.       10.39       0.2741        0.45

TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS 20109600.00      1377700.       14.60       0.8245        0.66

**********************************************************************************UNCO**

               NOTES:  COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK.
                       PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.S
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ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR CARE IN DAYCARE CENTERS BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

NUMBER CHILDREN	TOTAL ESTIMATED NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PAYING	MEAN COST PER PAYING HOUSEHOLD	COST PER CAPITA IN POPULATION	MEAN COST PER SERVICE HOUR
ONE	4022900.00	261200.	15.40	0.4225	0.55
TWO	5147000.00	203100.	25.34	0.5722	0.69
THREE	1142400.00	60800.	18.79	0.2878	0.35
FOUR & OVER	209200.00	12800.	16.34	0.1099	0.51
TOTAL, ALL HOUSEHOLDS	10521500.00	537900.	19.56	0.4314	0.57

UNCO

NOTES: COSTS ARE GIVEN IN DOLLARS PER WEEK.
PER CHILD-CARE-HOUR NOT PER PROVIDER HOUR.S

Section IX

TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Distance From Home

Households using child care by providers outside the household were asked "how far from (your) home, in minutes, is the child care (you) are now using most?" Counting both households using care away from home and those using only in-home care, nearly 80% travel 10 minutes or less (Table IX-1). About two thirds of those who do travel reported trips less than 10 minutes. Only about 4% of users, representing 6% of households requiring travel time, use care arrangements located 30 minutes or more from home.

An apparent anomaly in the data is represented by the fact that about 22% of the respondents select in-home care as their main method reported travel distances from home. Three possible explanations are offered. First, the phraseology of the question was not congruent with the definition of main method of care. Thus it is possible that the "main" or "most important" methods of care were not always the same arrangement that respondents were "now using most." Second, some respondents may have interpreted the question to refer to the method of care they were using most and which required transportation. Finally, it is probable that some in-home care users reported how far their sitters had to travel, or how far respondents had to drive to pick up their sitters, rather than the actual distance of the care setting itself. A similar anomaly is evident for users of care in other homes, 2% of whom reported no distance from home.

TABLE IX-1

DISTANCE FROM HOME OF CARE ARRANGEMENT USED MOST BY MAIN METHOD OF CARE
(percent of users)

Main Method		Time From Home							
		No time (in-home only)	<10 minutes	10-19 minutes	20-29 minutes	30-39 minutes	40 min. or more	Total	Percent of users
Own home relative	n	2,638	471	140	113	19	23	3,403	22.4
	%	77.5	13.8	4.1	3.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	
Non-relative	n	2,466	616	50	29	15	0	3,176	20.9
	%	77.6	19.4	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	
Other home relative	n	85	2,328	91	336	202	195	4,136	27.3
	%	2.1	56.3	24.0	8.1	4.9	4.7	100.0	
Non-relative	n	69	2,067	292	68	12	5	2,513	16.6
	%	2.7	82.3	11.6	2.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	
Nursery/ Preschool	n	0	534	228	83	21	8	874	5.8
	%	0.0	61.2	26.0	9.5	2.4	0.9	100.0	
Day Care Center	n	0	279	213	30	21	8	550	3.6
	%	0.0	50.7	38.7	5.5	3.8	1.4	100.0	
Coopera-tive program	n	0	91	0	19	0	0	139	0.9
		0.0	65.1	21.2	13.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	
B/A school program	n	54	173	70	4	8	0	308	2.0
	%	17.5	56.0	22.9	1.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	
Headstart	n	0	31	40	0	0	0	71	0.5
	%	0.0	43.5	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Total	n	5,312	6,589	2,053	681	297	238	15,171	100.0
% of base		35.0	43.4	13.5	4.5	2.0	1.6	100.0	

*reported in thousands

Perhaps the most important observation to be made from the data in Table IX-1 is that of all types of arrangements care in non-relatives' homes tends to be located closest to the child's home. This would suggest that family day care homes are generally to be found in or near the same neighborhoods as their clientele. In contrast, relatives' homes are likely to be located farther away.

Day care centers are apparently the least likely form of care to be located within the child's neighborhood. Only about half of day care center users reported a distance of less than 10 minutes. However, the fact that center usage is most often work-related no doubt affects the distribution, since respondents are more likely to use centers located near their jobs or on the way to work.

An early analysis hypothesis, to the effect that the poor would tend to use care closer to home, is generally refuted by the data (Table IX-2). There were no important observed differences in transportation distance by income level.

Methods of Transportation

Respondents using child care were also asked to identify all the methods of transportation used. Once again, the association between transportation arrangements and the main method of care is unclear (Table IX-3), although it was implicit in the questionnaire that only information concerning the main method of care was solicited.

Despite the influence of suspect cases, there are several meaningful observations to be made from the data on transportation methods. Mothers (i.e., respondents) are responsible for at least some transportation in more than half of households using care. Moreover, about three quarters of the

TABLE IX-2

DISTANCE OF CARE ARRANGEMENT FROM HOME BY INCOME LEVEL
(percent of users)

	Time From Home							
Poverty Status	No time (in-home only)	<10 minutes	10-19 minutes	20-29 minutes	30-39 minutes	40 min. or more	Total	Percent of Users
Below poverty								
n	440	713	246	105	40	18	1,561	11.0
%	28.2	45.6	15.8	6.7	2.5	1.1	100.0	
Poverty to 200% of poverty								
n	1,105	1,365	559	155	70	53	3,306	23.3
%	33.4	41.3	16.9	4.7	2.1	1.6	100.0	
Greater than 200% of poverty								
n	3,359	4,163	1,127	371	162	153	9,335	65.7
%	36.0	44.6	12.1	4.0	1.7	1.6	100.0	
Total								
n	4,904	6,241	1,932	631	271	224	14,202	100.0
% of base	34.5	43.9	13.6	4.4	1.9	1.6	100.0	

*reported in thousands

TABLE IX-3

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR CHILD CARE BY MAIN METHOD OF CARE

(percent of users)

Method of Transportation										
Main Method of Care	Not Applicable (No Travel)	Respondent Takes Them	Family Member Takes Them	Friend Takes Them	Car Pool	Service Takes Them	Children Walk	Children Use Public Transportation	Other	All Methods*	Percent of Users
In Child's Home											
by relative	71.6	23.2	5.6	0.6	-	-	3.8	0.4	0.1	(100.0)	22.4
by non-relative	70.1	23.3	3.7	0.7	1.0	-	4.6	-	-	(100.0)	20.9
In Other Home											
by relative	2.0	81.2	16.3	0.6	-	0.3	11.2	0.6	1.1	(100.0)	27.3
by non-relative	2.4	63.0	10.0	2.2	0.9	1.2	29.3	0.9	0.5	(100.0)	16.6
Nursery schools	1.7	83.4	8.4	0.9	5.4	6.1	1.5	1.3	-	(100.0)	5.8
Day Care Centers	-	82.9	15.2	0.6	-	8.3	2.6	1.2	1.9	(100.0)	3.6
Cooperative Program	-	91.6	-	-	5.0	-	3.4	1.2	-	(100.0)	0.9
Before/after school program	18.3	25.8	14.7	5.2	5.2	-	50.0	5.2	5.2	(100.0)	2.0
Headstart	-	37.0	21.9	4.0	-	16.0	14.0	24.3	9.9	(100.0)	0.5
All methods	32.4	51.7	9.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	11.2	0.8	0.8	(100.0)	100.0

*Rows do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

respondents with transportation requirements (68% of users) provide transportation themselves. If the category "family member takes them (the children)" can be construed to encompass fathers, then mothers are more than five times as likely as fathers to provide transportation.

Interestingly, car pools were reported by fewer than 1% of users. Transportation by "friends," public transportation and "child care service" were commensurately uncommon.

Where care arrangements are less than 10 minutes away, about 25% of the children walk (Table IX-4), a distribution which can be presumed to favor mothers of older children.

Married users were slightly more likely to provide transportation than single parents, even controlling for employment status (Table IX-5). However, these differences must be considered weak.

Spanish respondents were the most likely to provide transportation (Table IX-6). Inversely, Spanish children are the least likely to walk to their care settings. This difference is significant but not strong.

TABLE IX-4

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION BY DISTANCE OF CARE FROM HOME
(percent of users)

Time From Home	Not Applicable (No Travel)	Respondent Takes Them	Family Member Takes Them	Friend Takes Them	Car Pool	Service Takes Them	Children Walk	Children Use Public Transportation	Other	All Methods*	Percent of Users
Not applicable	90.8	8.4	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	-	-	(100.0)	35.3
Under 10 minutes	0.5	71.0	12.7	1.5	1.0	1.6	23.6	0.8	1.5	(100.0)	43.6
10-19 minutes	0.9	83.1	16.7	1.3	1.6	2.0	4.9	1.4	0.6	(100.0)	13.2
20-29 minutes	0.2	88.5	16.9	0.9	1.0	-	-	2.6	-	(100.0)	4.4
30-39 minutes	-	78.6	18.6	1.2	-	0.9	0.6	5.0	0.4	(100.0)	1.9
40 minutes & up	-	91.4	11.8	-	-	4.7	-	1.5	-	(100.0)	1.5
Percent of users	32.4	51.7	9.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	11.2	0.8	0.8	(100.0)	100.0

*Rows do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

TABLE IX-5

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR CHILD CARE BY RESPONDENT'S MARITAL/EMPLOYMENT STATUS
(percent of users)

Respondents Status:	Not Applicable (No Travel)	Respondent Takes Them	Family Member Takes Them	Friend Takes Them	Car Pool	Service Takes Them	Children Walk	Children Use Public Transportation	Other	All Methods*	Percent of Users
Married:											
Employed	26.5	54.5	11.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	12.3	0.6	0.9	(100.0)	30.2
Not employed	37.1	51.5	9.4	1.1	1.2	0.4	8.5	0.6	0.5	(100.0)	51.8
Not Married:											
Employed	26.9	48.7	4.9	2.3	0.4	2.8	19.5	1.1	1.2	(100.0)	10.4
Not employed	29.6	47.2	9.8	1.6	-	2.1	14.8	2.3	1.1	(100.0)	7.7
All Respondents	32.4	51.7	9.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	11.2	0.8	0.8	(100.0)	100.0

*Rows do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

TABLE IX-6

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION BY DISTANCE OF CARE FROM HOME
(percent of users)

Race/Ethnicity	Not Applicable (No Travel)	Respondent Takes Them	Family Member Takes Them	Friend Takes Them	Car Pool	Service Takes Them	Children Walk	Children Use Public Transportation	Other	All Methods*	Percent of Users
White	34.0	51.2	9.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	11.3	0.5	0.8	(100.0)	79.5
Black	24.5	49.3	8.8	2.3	0.3	3.1	13.3	2.5	0.8	(100.0)	12.5
Spanish	32.1	57.1	9.4	0.4	-	1.1	6.1	0.8	0.1	(100.0)	4.2
Other	24.8	64.3	4.7	2.6	1.5	-	8.9	1.1	-	(100.0)	3.8
All races	32.4	51.7	9.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	11.2	0.8	0.8	(100.0)	100.0

*Rows do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Section X

SUMMARY DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Who Uses Child Care?

No matter how we define the term "child-care user," it is evident that:

- Households with younger children are more likely to use care than households with only older children.
- Households composed of employed parents are more likely to use more care than households with at least one parent who is not employed.
- Single parent households are more likely than two-parent households to use care, although two-parent households use babysitting by non-relatives more frequently.

The issue remains, however, which of these constitute the most important factors. Furthermore, we are interested in measuring how strongly these determinants of household structure predict levels of child care usage within the population. Table X-1 summarizes the probabilities that households of various structures use types of care as defined by each of the five major definitions used throughout this volume.*

Clearly, the probability that a household uses care is associated with: (1) whether or not younger children are present, (2) whether the parent(s) is(are)

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*Tables X-1, X-3 and X-4 show percentages of the applicable population subgroups. Categories of usage are not mutually exclusive and non-response has been allocated.

TABLE X-1

Percentages of Household Types Using Methods of Care According to Definition of Usage

	Households With Children Under Six					Households With Older Children Only				
	Single Parent Households		Two Parent Households			Single Parent Households		Two Parent Households		
	Parent Employed	Parent Unemployed	Both Employed	One Employed, One Not Employed	Both Not Employed	Parent Employed	Parent Unemployed	Both Employed	One Employed, One Not Employed	Both Not Employed
In-home by relative										
Use (even occasionally)	30.7	22.4	21.8	33.8	17.3	23.1	16.2	16.7	16.0	11.6
Use as main method	20.6	17.0	10.8	18.2	9.5	18.8	10.0	11.3	10.7	9.5
Use at least 10 hours/wk	23.2	8.5	8.9	7.7	2.9	16.0	4.3	6.8	3.1	4.1
Use at least 30 hours/wk	19.1	3.4	6.2	1.1	1.8	11.0	0.6	4.8	1.0	0.0
Use and pay cash	13.9	2.1	5.9	3.9	2.1	6.0	1.0	2.3	1.8	0.9
In-home by non-relative										
Use (even occasionally)	18.1	11.6	32.0	36.0	11.0	21.4	6.8	13.0	13.0	4.0
Use as main method	8.7	8.6	17.5	19.5	4.9	11.4	5.0	7.1	8.9	2.9
Use at least 10 hours/wk	10.8	4.9	15.4	8.0	0.5	9.7	1.4	6.0	1.7	0.0
Use at least 30 hours/wk	6.3	1.4	6.9	1.6	0.0	6.3	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.0
Use and pay cash	14.6	5.1	28.4	29.4	6.6	18.3	4.6	10.2	9.1	4.0
In relative's home										
Use (even occasionally)	33.0	28.9	37.6	42.1	33.8	29.1	16.6	22.4	22.5	13.9
Use as main method	12.6	18.3	19.6	21.0	19.4	17.3	10.5	13.5	13.1	12.3
Use at least 10 hours/wk	19.2	11.3	21.2	9.0	7.9	17.4	4.6	9.9	4.1	1.7
Use at least 30 hours/wk	13.9	2.6	13.3	1.9	5.9	10.2	2.1	5.0	1.3	0.0
Use and pay cash	9.9	2.2	12.2	1.8	0.0	6.0	1.0	3.5	1.2	0.5
In non-relative's home										
Use (even occasionally)	30.7	13.1	38.0	20.5	11.5	27.8	9.7	19.9	12.5	8.6
Use as main method	19.7	4.0	22.1	6.0	1.0	20.3	5.9	12.2	6.0	5.3
Use at least 10 hours/wk	24.7	5.5	25.0	2.4	0.0	17.2	1.9	9.3	1.1	0.0
Use at least 30 hours/wk	17.5	1.3	16.1	0.7	0.0	7.9	0.4	4.0	0.4	0.0
Use and pay cash	25.4	5.9	26.9	4.2	1.1	17.6	1.5	9.6	1.8	0.0
Nursery schools										
Use (even occasionally)	22.6	4.9	16.8	10.9	6.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0
Use as main method	13.0	3.4	9.1	4.5	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Use at least 10 hours/wk	20.9	2.6	11.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.0
Use at least 30 hours/wk	12.7	0.1	7.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Use and pay cash	12.9	2.6	14.4	9.2	6.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Daycare centers										
Use (even occasionally)	17.3	1.9	7.4	1.3	2.3	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.0
Use as main method	15.5	1.7	6.1	0.5	2.3	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0
Use at least 10 hours/wk	15.9	1.9	6.5	0.7	2.3	1.9	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.0
Use at least 30 hours/wk	14.0	1.0	4.7	0.4	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0
Use and pay cash	10.3	0.9	6.6	1.1	0.6	2.4	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0
Cooperative programs										
Use (even occasionally)	1.4	0.1	2.3	2.9	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Use as main method	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Use at least 10 hours/wk	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Use at least 30 hours/wk	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Use and pay cash	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Before/after school pgm										
Use (even occasionally)	4.0	1.8	2.2	3.6	1.4	9.2	3.9	7.9	4.9	4.1
Use as main method	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	3.0	2.5	2.0	4.1
Use at least 10 hours/wk	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.4	4.1
Use at least 30 hours/wk	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	4.1
Use and pay cash	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.0	2.2	1.4	2.7
Headstart										
Use (even occasionally)	1.2	3.1	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Use as main method	0.5	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Use at least 10 hours/wk	1.0	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Use at least 30 hours/wk	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Use and pay cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Use no extramural method	6.6	43.7	13.2	28.6	56.5	31.2	65.2	60.7	56.6	65.8
Total households	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Thousands of households	994	1115	3550	7622	492	1270	976	3464	4500	409

employed and (3) whether or not two parents are present. Each of these factors can be observed to be operating independently in the approximate order stated. That is, households use child care with descending probabilities according to the following structural typology (percents indicate proportion using some form of extramural care, even if very occasionally):

- Households with children under six:

  Fully employed:*
  - single parent (93.4%)
  - two parent (86.8%)

  Partially employed (two parent only — 71.4%)

  Fully unemployed:
  - single parent (56.3%)
  - two parent (43.5%)

- Households without children under six:

  Fully employed:*
  - single parent (68.8%)
  - two parent (49.3%)

  Partially employed (two parent only — 41.4%)

  Fully unemployed:
  - single parent (34.9%)
  - two parent (34.2%)

These simple probabilities of usage actually tend to understate the differences. Excluding very occasional usage, a pre-school child with a single, employed parent is, for example, about 30 times more likely to receive day care center care than his or her cohort with two parents, only one of whom is employed. Perhaps more important, he or she is more than twice as likely to use center care as a child who has two employed parents.

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*Includes work, school or job training.

The differences between children with single employed parents and those with two employed parents are particularly noteworthy for they involve not only levels of usage, but the structure of usage as well. Considering only the substantial users (i.e., the nodes at 10 hours and 30 hours per week), single parents are about three times more likely to use in-home-by-relative care and are about twice as likely to use the institutional forms of care (i.e., day care centers and nursery schools). The fact that two-parent households are slightly more likely to use home-based care by non-relatives is probably explained by the availability of more disposable income. Similarly, a greater proportion of two-parent full-time users (30 or more hours) use Family Day Care Homes while fewer use relatives in the home.

Of the independent variables examined in this report, these household structural characteristics are by far the dominating factors in usage and tend to control other differences by such variables as race/ethnicity and educational attainment. Even household income is largely subsumed as a dominant factor except to the extent that the number of employed parents is highly associated with the amount of household income. Single-parent households are common among the poor, but unemployment is concomitantly high (Table X-2).

In concluding that household structure determines usage, we are, of course, only validating what constitutes need for child care services. It is hardly controversial to maintain that younger children, employed parents and single parents tend to need more care.

There is a paradoxical old saw in social science to the effect that "no significant findings" can constitute a significant finding. While there are, to be sure, many significant differences in the ways the various methods of care are used, it is most remarkable that no strong patterns emerged associating types of care with either levels of usage or the demography of the respective users.

TABLE X-2

Percent Distribution of Household by Income Levels and Household Structure

Income Level	Households with Children under Six					Households with Older Children only					Total (percent)	Percent of Households
	Single Parent Households		Two Parent Households			Single Parent Households		Two Parent Households				
	Parent Employed	Parent Unemployed	Both Employed	One Employed, One Not Employed	Both Not Employed	Parent Employed	Parent Unemployed	Both Employed	One Employed, One Not Employed	Both Not Employed		
Below Poverty	9.7	22.7	5.6	14.2	6.3	7.5	17.2	3.4	10.2	3.2	100.0	14.9
Within 200% of Poverty	6.6	3.3	11.3	34.0	3.0	6.7	3.9	10.1	18.5	2.6	100.0	24.4
Above 200% of Poverty	1.7	0.3	19.1	35.2	0.6	3.6	0.7	18.9	19.1	0.6	100.0	60.7
All Income Levels	4.1	4.6	14.6	31.2	2.0	5.2	4.0	14.2	18.4	1.7	100.0	100.0

It is important here to underscore the distinction between a strong relationship (e.g., one which is highly explanatory or predictive) and a significant relationship (i.e., one which would seldom be observed by chance alone). There are many significant differences to be found in the cross-distributions of types of care used, but not many strong ones.

As a simplified illustration, let us consider the proportions of households using various levels of care by age of the youngest children in the households Table X-4). Let us further assert that certain methods of care, notably nursery schools and day care centers, can be assumed *a priori* to serve primarily toddlers and pre-schoolers by virtue of the program design, regardless of cost or consumer preference. By the same token, before and after school programs can be assumed, by definition, to serve primarily older children who are in school. With these generic explanatory factors in mind, compare the percentages using either 10 or 30 hours per week in each of the major methods of care (i.e., exclude cooperatives, Head Start and, for younger children, before and after school programs). There is simply no dominant pattern favoring any given method over another among those using substantial levels of care.

The lesson to be learned here is that it is dangerous to assume that given modes of usage correspond predictably with certain types of care. A household with a three to five year old receiving full-time care has, for example, roughly an equal probability of using in-home care, care in a relative's home, a family day care home, a nursery school or a day care center.

If there is a systematic pattern underlying the selection of methods of care, we have not identified it, although one may very well lie unexhumed in the data. We suspect, however, that the marketplace dynamic which we might think of as the "child-care delivery system" consists of an eclectic set of circumstances and arrangements. To the extent that a true market system may be at work, it is apparently very inchoate.

TABLE X-3

Percentages of Households Using Care by Age of Youngest Child, Method of Care and Definition of Usage

	Age of Youngest Child			
	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 - 13
IN-HOME BY RELATIVE				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	34.3	22.9	21.6	11.3
USE AS MAIN METHOD	20.3	11.1	13.8	8.8
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	10.6	7.2	8.3	3.3
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	5.0	2.7	4.8	1.7
USE AND PAY CASH	5.7	4.0	3.6	1.0
IN-HOME BY NON-RELATIVE				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	32.2	29.3	17.7	7.6
USE AS MAIN METHOD	16.8	17.0	10.8	4.9
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	9.1	10.0	5.3	2.3
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	3.1	3.2	2.3	1.0
USE AND PAY CASH	26.2	24.2	14.1	5.0
IN RELATIVE'S HOME				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	42.3	34.8	25.9	18.1
USE AS MAIN METHOD	22.1	17.0	13.7	13.1
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	13.2	12.7	10.1	4.6
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	5.3	6.9	4.4	2.6
USE AND PAY CASH	4.5	5.6	3.8	1.0
IN NON-RELATIVE'S HOME				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	25.7	23.6	20.7	11.3
USE AS MAIN METHOD	10.7	10.8	12.3	6.6
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	9.8	10.1	8.4	2.7
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	6.2	5.6	3.5	1.2
USE AND PAY CASH	11.1	12.1	5.3	2.6
NURSERY SCHOOLS				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	10.4	15.0	0.7	0.0
USE AS MAIN METHOD	4.4	8.2	0.4	0.0
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	5.3	7.7	0.6	0.0
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	2.1	4.3	0.4	0.0
USE AND PAY CASH	7.3	12.9	0.5	0.0
DAYCARE CENTERS				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	2.4	6.0	2.1	0.3
USE AS MAIN METHOD	1.5	5.0	1.5	0.1
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	1.9	5.2	1.7	0.0
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	1.2	4.2	1.0	0.0
USE AND PAY CASH	2.0	4.4	1.8	0.3
COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.0
USE AS MAIN METHOD	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.0
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
USE AND PAY CASH	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0
BEFORE/AFTER SCHOOL PGM				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	1.8	4.4	7.1	5.2
USE AS MAIN METHOD	0.4	0.6	2.2	2.2
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	0.5	1.1	2.9	1.2
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1
USE AND PAY CASH	0.3	1.7	2.4	0.8
HEADSTART				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.0
USE AS MAIN METHOD	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
USE AND PAY CASH	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
USE NO EXTRAMURAL METHOD	22.4	28.7	44.7	64.2
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
THOUSANDS OF HOUSEHOLDS	7317	6450	5665	4999

What Socioeconomic Differences Are Evident Among Child Care Users?

As noted above, the absence of strong patterns in the distribution of care arrangements should not be construed to mean that there are no significant or important differences between child care consumers. Indeed, distinct statistical tendencies have been noted throughout for whites, blacks and persons of Spanish origin. The most salient differences are summarized in Table X-4.

Whites, particularly in the middle class, use the preponderance of casual, in-home babysitting, especially by non-relative caregivers. Even controlling for income, the non-related sitter is largely a white phenomenon.

Of the three principal racial/ethnic groups, blacks are the most likely to use substantial care, whether defined as 10 or 30 hours a week. This can be explained in large part by the fact that a higher proportion of black children live in single-parent households (Table X-5). Blacks are especially likely to use day care centers and nursery schools.

In contrast, Spanish households were observed to use less child care under any definition. This tendency is not satisfactorily explained by either the higher unemployment rate nor the smaller proportion of working single parents among Spanish households. Moreover, there is a decided trend in favor of care by relatives, particularly in Spanish households using substantial levels of care. Compensation is also most frequently exchanged among Spanish relatives. It is thus reasonably safe to conclude that cultural or socio-environmental differences are operating.

TABLE X-4

Percentages of Households in Selected Race/Ethnic Groups Using Methods of Care According to Definition of Usage

	Race			
	White	Black	Spanish	Other
IN-HOME BY RELATIVE				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	25.6	17.3	20.5	17.7
USE AS MAIN METHOD	14.1	12.9	14.6	14.8
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	6.9	9.8	11.2	9.5
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	2.9	5.8	4.5	8.7
USE AND PAY CASH	3.6	3.7	4.6	6.9
IN-HOME BY NON-RELATIVE				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	28.4	6.0	7.8	9.3
USE AS MAIN METHOD	16.1	3.4	4.2	5.1
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	8.2	3.2	3.6	5.5
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	2.7	1.8	1.6	2.7
USE AND PAY CASH	23.2	3.1	5.9	7.0
IN RELATIVE'S HOME				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	34.5	25.4	26.0	13.0
USE AS MAIN METHOD	17.4	17.5	19.1	6.0
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	9.8	14.9	16.2	4.2
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	4.2	8.0	8.5	1.5
USE AND PAY CASH	3.1	7.3	7.7	2.0
IN NON-RELATIVE'S HOME				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	23.7	13.7	9.9	15.4
USE AS MAIN METHOD	10.8	9.7	5.4	9.8
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	8.1	8.1	6.8	9.3
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	4.0	5.4	4.1	6.6
USE AND PAY CASH	9.7	8.1	7.0	7.3
NURSERY SCHOOLS				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	7.6	6.0	2.7	9.9
USE AS MAIN METHOD	3.4	5.3	2.0	2.8
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	3.4	5.5	1.0	7.9
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	1.5	3.8	0.6	2.2
USE AND PAY CASH	6.4	4.8	1.7	4.2
DAYCARE CENTERS				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	2.4	4.5	2.9	5.0
USE AS MAIN METHOD	1.8	3.7	2.5	5.0
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	1.8	4.1	2.4	4.7
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	1.2	3.6	2.1	3.5
USE AND PAY CASH	2.1	3.3	2.4	1.4
COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.2
USE AS MAIN METHOD	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.5
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.7
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0
USE AND PAY CASH	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.0
BEFORE/AFTER SCHOOL PGM				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	5.1	2.2	2.6	3.1
USE AS MAIN METHOD	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.5
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.8
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0
USE AND PAY CASH	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.0
HEADSTART				
USE (EVEN OCCASIONALLY	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.4
USE AS MAIN METHOD	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3
USE AT LEAST 10 HOURS/WK	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
USE AT LEAST 30 HOURS/WK	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
USE AND PAY CASH	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
USE NO EXTRAMURAL METHOD	34.2	45.5	50.7	54.1
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
THOUSANDS OF HOUSEHOLDS	18313	3507	1316	1255

TABLE X-5

Percent Distribution of Race/Ethnic Groups by Household Structure

Race/Ethnicity	Households with Children under Six					Households with Older Children only					Total (percent)	Percent of Households
	Single Parent Households		Two Parent Households			Single Parent Households		Two Parent Households				
	Parent Employed	Parent Unemployed	Both Employed	One Employed, One Not Employed	Both Not Employed	Parent Employed	Parent Unemployed	Both Employed	One Employed, One Not Employed	Both Not Employed		
White	2.7	2.1	13.8	34.7	1.7	4.4	2.5	15.5	21.1	1.5	100.0	75.0
Black	9.3	16.3	16.0	13.0	2.0	10.9	11.3	10.9	7.9	2.5	100.0	14.4
Spanish	3.8	9.5	14.2	32.7	2.5	5.3	6.6	10.5	13.2	1.7	100.0	5.4
Other	9.8	2.3	22.5	31.1	5.7	0.7	2.2	8.4	15.6	1.7	100.0	5.2
All Races	4.1	4.6	14.6	31.2	2.0	5.2	4.0	14.2	18.4	1.7	100.0	100.0

How Much Does Child Care Cost?

The observed mean weekly cost to paying households was about $15. Of perhaps greater importance, the mean expenditures by mothers employed full-time was just under $24. As is reported in Volume III, this figure corresponds to the median upper threshold cost (i.e., the most respondents would be able to pay in their current circumstances). Only about one in 10 paying users expends $35 or more per week.

It is, of course, beyond the data to speculate about the nature and the attributes of the care purchased by respondents to this survey. But based on costs, it is reasonable to suspect that notwithstanding the effects of government grants and subsidies, the "average" current price of full-time care is not sufficient to support fully-costed care in daycare centers or meeting federal standards including the recent Title XX staffing requirements.

Two Year Olds: A Special Case

Two year olds were observed to use more care than any other single year of age. This finding is particularly important since two year olds are often considered by planners and caregivers to fall into a kind of gray area between "infants" and "pre-schoolers." Many centers, for example, do not accept children under two and a half. If two represents the modal of age for entry into the "child care system," then it is reasonable to suspect that discontinuity of care may be caused by traditional opinion on the need for age segregation and the optimal age limits for formal institutional care.

APPENDIX

Supplemental Tabulations:
Estimated Number of Children (in Hundreds) Using Methods of Care by Selected Demographic Characteristics and Age

CHILDREN RECEIVING IN-HOME CARE BY RELATIVES BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.

(TABLE INCLUDES ALL USERS REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT USED.)

HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
BY PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS						
MARRIED	95762	83.5%	24193	25036	26743	19790
PERCENT	(100.%)		25.3	26.1	27.9	20.7
NOT MARRIED	18938	16.5%	3371	4470	6636	4461
PERCENT	(100.%)		17.8	23.6	35.0	23.6
BY PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED	31250	27.4%	5163	5924	10451	9712
PERCENT	(100.%)		16.5	19.0	33.4	31.1
NOT EMPLOYED	82951	72.6%	22262	23418	22764	14507
PERCENT	(100.%)		26.8	28.2	27.4	17.5
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	91055	79.4%	21130	23537	27207	19181
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.2	25.8	29.9	21.1
BLACK	12893	11.2%	2923	3257	3696	3017
PERCENT	(100.%)		22.7	25.3	28.7	23.4
SPANISH/OTHER	10752	9.4%	3511	2712	2476	2053
PERCENT	(100.%)		32.7	25.2	23.0	19.1
BY POVERTY STATUS						
BELOW POVERTY	14577	14.2%	3378	3477	4311	3411
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.2	23.9	29.6	23.4
WITHIN 200% OF POV.	27508	26.9%	6732	7331	8032	5413
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.5	26.7	29.2	19.7
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	60337	58.9%	15283	16083	16761	12210
PERCENT	(100.%)		25.3	26.7	27.8	20.2
ALL USING CHILDREN	114700	100.0%	27564	29506	33379	24251
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.0	25.7	29.1	21.1

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CHILDREN RECEIVING IN-HOME CARE BY NON-RELATIVES BY
AGE AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.
(TABLE INCLUDES ALL USERS REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT USED.)

HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
BY PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS						
MARRIED	98557	88.9%	23813	30319	30157	14268
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.2	30.8	30.6	14.5
NOT MARRIED	12324	11.1%	1182	2716	4565	3861
PERCENT	(100.%)		9.6	22.0	37.0	31.3
BY PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED	34847	31.5%	5916	8923	12664	7344
PERCENT	(100.%)		17.0	25.6	36.3	21.1
NOT EMPLOYED	75819	68.5%	19128	23980	21926	10785
PERCENT	(100.%)		25.2	31.6	28.9	14.2
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	101844	91.7%	22987	31119	31553	16185
PERCENT	(100.%)		22.6	30.6	31.0	15.9
BLACK	4574	4.1%	725	1061	1512	1276
PERCENT	(100.%)		15.9	23.2	33.1	27.9
SPANISH/OTHER	4651	4.2%	1471	855	1657	668
PERCENT	(100.%)		31.6	18.4	35.6	14.4
BY POVERTY STATUS						
BELOW POVERTY	5128	5.0%	727	1118	1823	1460
PERCENT	(100.%)		14.2	21.8	35.5	28.5
WITHIN 200% OF POV.	20314	20.0%	4499	5658	7003	3154
PERCENT	(100.%)		22.1	27.9	34.5	15.5
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	76370	75.0%	18218	23573	23563	11016
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.9	30.9	30.9	14.4
A L L USING CHILDREN	111069	100.0%	25183	33035	34722	18129
PERCENT	(100.%)		22.7	29.7	31.3	16.3

UNC 0

CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE IN A RELATIVE'S HOME BY AGE
AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.
(TABLE INCLUDES ALL USERS REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT USED.)

HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
BY PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS						
MARRIED	117227	85.5%	29304	34056	32111	21756
PERCENT	(100.%)		25.0	29.1	27.4	18.6
NOT MARRIED	19835	14.5%	2819	5316	6569	5131
PERCENT	(100.%)		14.2	26.8	33.1	25.9
BY PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED	40101	29.3%	7215	9972	12320	10594
PERCENT	(100.%)		18.0	24.9	30.7	26.4
NOT EMPLOYED	96858	70.7%	24901	29368	26328	16261
PERCENT	(100.%)		25.7	30.3	27.2	16.8
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	110604	80.7%	26009	32215	30718	21662
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.5	29.1	27.8	19.6
BLACK	16563	12.1%	3540	4344	5409	3270
PERCENT	(100.%)		21.4	26.2	32.7	19.7
SPANISH/OTHER	9895	7.2%	2574	2813	2553	1955
PERCENT	(100.%)		26.0	28.4	25.8	19.8
BY POVERTY STATUS						
BELOW POVERTY	15839	12.7%	3243	4165	4986	3445
PERCENT	(100.%)		20.5	26.3	31.5	21.8
WITHIN 200% OF POV.	36649	29.3%	8097	10490	10662	7400
PERCENT	(100.%)		22.1	28.6	29.1	20.2
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	72459	58.0%	16687	21509	19777	12486
PERCENT	(100.%)		25.8	29.7	27.3	17.2
ALL USING CHILDREN	137062	100.0%	32123	39372	38680	26887
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.4	28.7	28.2	19.6

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CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE IN A NON-RELATIVE'S HOME BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.

(TABLE INCLUDES ALL USERS REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT USED.)

HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 - 13
BY PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS						
MARRIED	70250	84.2%	17610	20185	20738	11717
PERCENT	(100.%)		25.1	28.7	29.5	16.7
NOT MARRIED	13140	15.8%	1846	3372	5137	2785
PERCENT	(100.%)		14.0	25.7	39.1	21.2
BY PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED	38865	46.6%	7844	10512	13318	7191
PERCENT	(100.%)		20.2	27.0	34.3	18.5
NOT EMPLOYED	44577	53.4%	11605	13045	12616	7311
PERCENT	(100.%)		26.0	29.3	28.3	16.4
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	70432	84.4%	16209	19908	21793	12522
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.0	28.3	30.9	17.8
BLACK	7475	9.0%	1568	1900	2644	1363
PERCENT	(100.%)		21.0	25.4	35.4	18.2
SPANISH/OTHER	5542	6.6%	1679	1749	1497	617
PERCENT	(100.%)		30.3	31.6	27.0	11.1
BY POVERTY STATUS						
BELOW POVERTY	7161	9.3%	1362	1446	2512	1841
PERCENT	(100.%)		19.0	20.2	35.1	25.7
WITHIN 200% OF POV.	16120	21.0%	3905	4251	5490	2434
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.2	26.6	34.1	15.1
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	53449	69.7%	13071	16375	16347	7656
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.5	30.6	30.6	14.3
ALL USING CHILDREN	83449	100.0%	19456	23557	25934	14502
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.3	28.2	31.1	17.4

UNC 0

CHILDREN RECEIVING NURSERY SCHOOL CARE
BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.
(TABLE INCLUDES ALL USERS REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT USED

HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
BY PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS						
MARRIED	16517	83.4%	2766	12901	834	16
PERCENT	(100.%)		16.7	78.1	5.0	0.1
NOT MARRIED	3295	16.6%	349	2796	150	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		10.6	84.9	4.6	0.0
BY PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED	8354	42.2%	1618	6011	725	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		19.4	72.0	8.7	0.0
NOT EMPLOYED	11451	57.8%	1490	9686	259	16
PERCENT	(100.%)		13.0	84.6	2.3	0.1
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	15509	78.3%	2456	12418	619	16
PERCENT	(100.%)		15.8	80.1	4.0	0.1
BLACK	2507	12.7%	457	1791	259	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		18.2	71.4	10.3	0.0
SPANISH/OTHER	1786	9.0%	202	1478	106	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		11.3	82.8	5.9	0.0
BY POVERTY STATUS						
BELOW POVERTY	1521	8.5%	309	1172	40	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		20.3	77.1	2.6	0.0
WITHIN 200% OF POV.	2286	12.8%	477	1621	188	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		20.9	70.9	8.2	0.0
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	14050	78.7%	2100	11205	729	16
PERCENT	(100.%)		14.9	79.8	5.2	0.1
ALL USING CHILDREN	19812	100.0%	3115	15697	984	16
PERCENT	(100.%)		15.7	79.2	5.0	0.1

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CHILDREN RECEIVING DAYCARE CENTER CARE BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.
(TABLE INCLUDES ALL USERS REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT USED.)

HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
BY PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS						
MARRIED	5988	62.4%	1249	2757	1771	211
PERCENT	(100.%)		20.9	46.0	29.6	3.5
NOT MARRIED	3608	37.6%	148	2394	953	113
PERCENT	(100.%)		4.1	66.4	26.4	3.1
BY PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED	6644	69.2%	746	3432	2374	92
PERCENT	(100.%)		11.2	51.7	35.7	1.4
NOT EMPLOYED	2952	30.8%	651	1719	350	232
PERCENT	(100.%)		22.1	58.2	11.9	7.9
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	5547	57.8%	958	2631	1753	205
PERCENT	(100.%)		17.3	47.4	31.6	3.7
BLACK	2061	21.5%	210	1356	376	119
PERCENT	(100.%)		10.2	65.8	18.2	5.8
SPANISH/OTHER	1988	20.7%	229	1164	595	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		11.5	58.6	29.9	0.0
BY POVERTY STATUS						
BELOW POVERTY	2548	28.3%	249	1638	572	89
PERCENT	(100.%)		9.8	64.3	22.4	3.5
WITHIN 200% OF POV.	1414	15.7%	337	879	198	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		23.8	62.2	14.0	0.0
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	5048	56.0%	748	2292	1797	211
PERCENT	(100.%)		14.8	45.4	35.6	4.2
ALL USING CHILDREN	9596	100.0%	1397	5151	2724	324
PERCENT	(100.%)		14.6	53.7	28.4	3.4

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CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE IN A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.

(TABLE INCLUDES ALL USERS REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT USED.)

HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS: NUMBER	PERCENT	AGE OF CHILDREN: 0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
BY PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS						
MARRIED	5183	94.9%	1750	2723	552	158
PERCENT	(100.%)		33.8	52.5	10.7	3.0
NOT MARRIED	277	5.1%	67	146	64	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.2	52.7	23.1	0.0
BY PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED	894	16.4%	460	172	177	85
PERCENT	(100.%)		51.5	19.2	19.8	9.5
NOT EMPLOYED	4566	83.6%	1357	2697	439	73
PERCENT	(100.%)		29.7	59.1	9.6	1.6
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	4698	86.0%	1711	2417	444	126
PERCENT	(100.%)		36.4	51.4	9.5	2.7
BLACK	272	5.0%	32	64	144	32
PERCENT	(100.%)		11.8	23.5	52.9	11.8
SPANISH/OTHER	490	9.0%	74	388	28	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		15.1	79.2	5.7	0.0
BY POVERTY STATUS						
BELOW POVERTY	17	0.3%	0	0	17	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
WITHIN 200% OF POV.	722	14.4%	178	360	152	32
PERCENT	(100.%)		24.7	49.9	21.1	4.4
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	4262	85.2%	1454	2299	383	126
PERCENT	(100.%)		34.1	53.9	9.0	3.0
ALL USING CHILDREN	5460	100.0%	1817	2869	616	158
PERCENT	(100.%)		33.3	52.5	11.3	2.9

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                  CHILDREN RECEIVING BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL CARE
                 BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.
                (TABLE INCLUDES ALL USERS REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT USED.)

                                           ***************************************
*******************************************          AGE OF CHILDREN:           *
   HOUSEHOLD           *  TOTAL USERS:    *---------*---------*---------*---------*
   CATEGORY:           * NUMBER PERCENT  *  0 - 2 *  3 - 5 *  6 - 9 * 10 -13 *
*********************************************************************************

BY PARENT'S
MARITAL STATUS

  MARRIED                13905   83.0%          0       507      6105      7293
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       3.6      43.9      52.4

  NOT MARRIED             2856   17.0%          0       119       772      1965
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       4.2      27.0      68.8

BY PARENT'S
EMPLOYMENT STATUS:

  EMPLOYED                6903   41.2%          0       119      2606      4178
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       1.7      37.8      60.5

  NOT EMPLOYED            9858   58.8%          0       507      4271      5080
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       5.1      43.3      51.5

BY RACE/ETHNICITY:

  WHITE                  14433   86.1%          0       594      6118      7721
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       4.1      42.4      53.5

  BLACK                   1150    6.9%          0        32       362       756
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       2.8      31.5      65.7

  SPANISH/OTHER           1178    7.0%          0         0       397       781
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       0.0      33.7      66.3

BY POVERTY STATUS

  BELOW POVERTY           1331    9.0%          0         0       476       855
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       0.0      35.8      64.2

  WITHIN 200% OF POV.     2950   19.9%          0        88      1197      1665
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       3.0      40.6      56.4

  ABOVE 200% OF POV.     10558   71.2%          0       538      4622      5398
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       5.1      43.8      51.1


A L L  USING CHILDREN    16761  100.0%          0       626      6877      9258
    PERCENT             (100.%)               0.0       3.7      41.0      55.2

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CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE IN A HEADSTART PROGRAM BY AGE AND HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

(TABLE INCLUDES ALL USERS REGARDLESS OF AMOUNT USED.)

HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY:	TOTAL USERS:		AGE OF CHILDREN:			
	NUMBER	PERCENT	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 9	10 -13
BY PARENT'S MARITAL STATUS						
MARRIED	737	56.6%	22	393	287	35
PERCENT	(100.%)		3.0	53.3	38.9	4.7
NOT MARRIED	565	43.4%	0	462	103	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		0.0	81.8	18.2	0.0
BY PARENT'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS:						
EMPLOYED	222	17.1%	0	159	63	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		0.0	71.6	28.4	0.0
NOT EMPLOYED	1080	82.9%	22	656	327	35
PERCENT	(100.%)		2.0	64.4	30.3	3.2
BY RACE/ETHNICITY:						
WHITE	599	46.0%	0	421	178	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		0.0	70.3	29.7	0.0
BLACK	456	35.0%	22	287	147	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		4.8	62.9	32.2	0.0
SPANISH/OTHER	247	19.0%	0	147	65	35
PERCENT	(100.%)		0.0	59.5	26.3	14.2
BY POVERTY STATUS						
BELOW POVERTY	648	54.1%	22	528	98	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		3.4	81.5	15.1	0.0
WITHIN 200% OF POV.	389	32.5%	0	231	158	0
PERCENT	(100.%)		0.0	59.4	40.6	0.0
ABOVE 200% OF POV.	160	13.4%	0	90	35	35
PERCENT	(100.%)		0.0	56.3	21.9	21.9
A L L USING CHILDREN	1302	100.0%	22	855	390	35
PERCENT	(100.%)		1.7	65.7	30.0	2.7

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